Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 6, 1860. NUMBER 42.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"

FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

☞ No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received. ☜

☞ Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising:

One Square, (12 lines,) one insertion,	$1 00
" " Each additional insertion,	50
" " One year, - - -	$10 00
One-fourth column, 3 months, -	15 00
" " " 6 " - -	20 00
" " " 1 year, - -	25 00
One-half column, 3 months, - -	20 00
" " 6 " - -	25 00
" " 1 year, - -	40 00
One column, 3 months, - - -	30 00
" " 6 " - - -	50 00
" " 1 year, - - -	75 00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$8 00
" " " 6 months,	6 00
" " " 3 "	4 00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37½ cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

☞ Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Bass street, Taylor Falls. Minnesota n-1-y

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1- y

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the Post Office.

CALLS attended to promptly. Particular attention paid to disease of the eyes.
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA,
n1-ly

M. A. DOWLING,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N. C. D. Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon. R. C. Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon. T. M. Fullerton,	" "
Hon. G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq,	Dover, Delaware

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas, M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.

n1-ly.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola. Wis. n2-ly

George W. Seymour,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses. Patent medicines, "all kinds."

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-ly

J. J. Spengler,
Merchant Tailor,
Bench St., Taylor Falls.

ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted.
y1-1

Selected Poetry.

From the Richmond [Miss.] Whig.

OUR UNION.

The blood that flowed at Lexington, and crimson'd bright Champlain,
Streams still along the Southern Gulf and by the lakes of Maine;
It flows in veins that swell above Pacific's golden sand,
And throbs in hearts that love and grieve by dark Atlantic's strand.

It binds in one vast brotherhood the trapper of the West,
With men whose cities glass themselves in Erie's classic breast.
And those to whom September brings the fresides social hours,
With those who see December's brow enwreathed with gorgeous flowers!

From where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling western wave,
To where Potomac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave;
And from the streaming everglades to Huron's lordly flood,
The glory of the nation's past thrills through a kindred blood!

Wherever Arnold's tale is told it dyes the cheek with shame,
And glows with pride o'er Bunker Hill or Moultrie's wilder fame;
And wheresoe'er above the fray the stars of Empire gleam,
Upon the deck or o'er the dust it pours a common stream.

It is a sacred legacy ye never can divide,
Nor take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride;
Nor the hunter's white-haired child, who finds a fruitful home,
Where nameless lakes are sparkling, and where lonely rivers roam!

GREENE drew his sword at Eutaw; and bleeding Southern feet,
Trod the march accross the Delaware amid the snow and sleet;
And lo! upon the parchment where the natal record shines,
The burning page of JEFFERSON bears for FRANKLIN's calmer lines.

Could ye divide that record bright, and tear the names apart,
That first were written boldly there with plight of hand and heart?
Could you erase a Hancock's name, even with the sabre's edge,
Or wash out with fraternal blood a Carroll's double pledge?

Say, can the South sell out her share in Bunker's hoary height?
Or can the North give up her boast of Yorktown's closing fight?
Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves,
Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Can ye cast lots for Vernon's soil, or chaffer midthe gloom,
That hangs its solemn folds about our common Father's tomb?
Or could ye meet around his rave as fratricidal foes,
And wake your burning curses o'er his pure and calm repose?

YE DARE NOT! is the Alleghanian thunder-toned decree;
Till echoed where Neuvada guards the blue and tranquil sea;
Where tropic waves delighted clasp our flowery Southern shore,
Till where through frowning mountain-gates Nebraska's waters roar!

Miscellaneous Department.

THE BELLE OF RANK;

BY MRS. C. K. POWNELL.

"Brother," said Isabel Melville, "who was that outlandish creature I saw you with in Main street yesterday? I mean the girl in the plain, white silk bonnet, and drab dress that looked as if it had once been on a mummy."

"O, you mean Emily Payne, I suppose, for she does not dress as a fine lady like you would."

"And who is Emily Payne? Your washerwoman or her daughter?" said Isabel with a toss of her head.

"Neither," replied Alfred, with a quiet smile, looking his sister in the face.—"She is the daughter of a reduced family, and lives with her widowed Mother. They have heretofore resided in one of the northern counties, lived in a log hut I believe—but have now come to Cincinnati, where they talk of opening a millinery shop. I can promise them your custom, I suppose?" continued the brother, with a provoking quiet smile, as if he foresaw the horror which his fashionable sister would entertain at the idea of employing such a person for a milliner.—Nor was he disappointed.

"My custom!" replied the indignant Isabel, "indeed, sir, you have odd notions if you think such a fright is capable of making my dresses. The idea is preposterous, and I beg you will not mention it again. She may do to supply the wives and daughters of day-labor ers. But how, in the name of common sense, did you become acquainted with her? I am shocked at you for walking with her in the street."

"I met her last year when I was traveling to the lakes." You know I was thrown from my horse, and confined three weeks with the injuries. Through that illness Emily Payne was my nurse, and I think that even you will admit that I owe her some gratitude," and he spoke with deep feeling.

"To be sure, to be sure—no one questions it. You ought to get her recommended about, though don't you see how indelicate it is for you to do it personally? I'll mention it to the housekeper and tell her to send all the servant girls there. Now that I'll do—no thanks.—But, for mercy's sake, don't be seen again walking the streets with such an antediluvian relic of a woman, or I shall be forced not to recognize you;" and Isabel sailed from the room with all the dignity of a lady patroness, imagining that her brother was grateful of course for the customers she had promised to send Emily Payne.

Alfred stood looking out of the window into the street until her retreating footsteps had died away on the hall stairs, when he burst into a hearty laugh.

"My good sis," he said, "one cannot help smiling at her weakness. She is all for aristocracy, fashion, and the other jargon of the silly portion of her sex.—Poor Emily, you will have a hard judge in her, when we are married. But faith! a thought has struck me, and I'll see what can be done. I'll outwit Isabel yet, and make her love her new sister-in law past all description;" and with a face glowing with his new project he seized his hat and hurried from the house.

Isabel had an excellent heart, but had one weakness—the pride of birth and fashion. She sought no ones acquaintance unless they came recommended by a coat-of-arms, or the fame of the ball-room. Her brother was totally dissimilar in this respect; regarding no distinction except those of merit; and was as willing to shake hands with an honest laborer as with a millionaire or the son of a duke. On this subject the brother and sister could never agree; and consequently when Alfred met with the accident to which he alluded, and was carried to the house of Mrs. Payne insensible, where he remained until well, and where he learned to love her daughter, charmed by a thousand good qualities, he said nothing on the subject to Isabel.

Alfred soon reached the humble dwelling of Mrs. Payne, and in a moment was sitting by the side of his betrothed. We will not pause to describe her beauty; it was striking and unrivalled, though half destroyed by the plain, old fashioned dress which she wore, and which certainly did merit a portion of Isabel's anathema. But then Emily had already had a struggle with the world, and poverty and the distance she had lived from the city were sufficient reasons, in the eyes of her lover, for her costume. He had determined however that she should no longer do injustice to herself.

"I have a favor to ask of you, dear Emily," he said, taking her small hand in his, and looking fondly into her clear blue eyes, "you must grant it, before I tell you what it is, for I will tell you there is nothing wrong in my request."

"On that pledge I promise," said Emily, "and now what is it, Alfred?"

"There is to be a ball this night week, where all the belles of the city will be gathered. My boon has relation to this ball and is twofold—first that you go there with me—secondly, that you wear a dress of which I will select, both the material and the style of making. No objection now—you needn't shake your head—mind, you have promised. Its a whim of mine, and for the reasons I'll tell them some other time."

Emily would have argued, but Alfred playfully silenced her; and finally she gave him her consent to his plan. The week soon passed away. Isabel and her brother had no more conversation about the milliner; but the sister was anxious to know who he intended to take to the ball, and Alfred determined on a deception which he thought, under the circumstances innocent.

"One of the most glorious women you ever saw, sis—a perfect goddess. She is a stranger of noble birth, and will produce quite a sensation. And for the rest meet me at Phillippi;" and he lounged laughing out of the room.

Isabel was now dying of curiosity to learn who this stranger might be—she made inquiries who had come to the city, and thought is singular she had not met this new beauty. But the very day of the ball she heard that the Hon. Mr. Worthington and sister, Lady Emily Worthington, had arrived in the city, and, as she had heard her brother speak of knowing them in Europe, she concluded that the sister was to be her brother's partner that evening. Her suspicion was strengthened by the knowing look her brother put on when she again alluded to the subject at the dinner-table.

That night the ball-room was in a buzz for the arrival of the two distinguished strangers. At length they appeared, the brother and Alfred Melville attending the sister, whose extraordinary beauty and the richness of whose dress attracted the mingled envy and admiration of her sex. The Hon. Mr. Worthington was introduced in form, but, what was singular, the sister was presented by her Christian name alone. However, at the time, this was not noticed, and all strove to make the acquaintance of so magnificent a creature, whose affability equalled her beauty. Among the foremost to pay court to the stranger was Isabel Melville, who never ceased in her praises, and as her word was the law of a large set of fashionables, the Lady Emily became before the evening closed, the acknowledged idol. Without exaggeration we may say, never had so brilliant a creature appeared in Cincinnati.

"How could you deceive me so?" said Emily, reproachfully, when Alfred took his seat by her side in the carriage, after the ball was over, "you know I consented to do no more than go with you and dress as you pleased, and you know I did both unwillingly. But I never dreamed of this imposition—indeed, indeed, you have gone too far; and she burst into tears, covering her face with her hands.

"Dear Emily," said Alfred, "forgive me, or at least hear my story." He then related his sister's character, and the plot he had formed, continuing thus: "it was only yesterday that my friend Worthington came to Cincinnati. We were bosom friends in London, and I knew he would aid me in anything. It struck me if I could present you as his sister, my triumph over Isabel would be complete. He entered heartily into the plot. It was kept secret from you, however, and you see how well we have succeeded. I will take all the blame to myself. And now will you not forgive me for this innocent trick?"

When did lover, pleading eloquently, plead in vain? Much as Emily disapproved of the deception, she saw no course now but to submit to circumstances, and award forgiveness to her lover.

"What a perfect beauty—what an angelic face!" were the exclamations of Isabel next morning at the breakfast-table; how sweet the manners of Lady Emily—with what a distinguished air she moves and talks! O! I am in raptures with her!"

"And you really think her ladylike?"

"A perfect princess."

"And beautiful?"

"Why how you talk—beautiful as Diana."

"And finished in manners?"

"A very paragon."

"Do you think you could love her, especially as a sister-in-law?"

"O, of all things! But surely, you jest,"

"Not at all, my sweet sis; I am going to marry her."

"And is it true? Now, do you know, in spite of all your leveling doctrines, I said you'd never marry anybody but a lady of rank? for they only have those graces which are inborn, and come from blood. How magnificent she was dressed?"

"Are you quite sure though that the dress had nothing to do with her beauty?"

"O, she would have looked the lady in anything! I have a quick eye for high birth."

"And yet," said Alfred, with that old provoking quiet smile, "do you know, my good sis, that this Lady Emily was one day seen walking with me, and that you called her, simply from her dress (which I admit was old fashioned, and not very pretty), an outlandish antediluvian? In short so you know that the Lady Emily, and Miss Payne, the milliner, are one and the same person?"

Isabel let fall her coffee cup and stared incredulously at her brother.—

His quiet smile assured her that he spoke the truth, and, at first, she was disposed to be angry; but remembering that she had committed herself in favor of her brother's partner, and perceiving how very ridiculous anger would be under the circumstances she said:

"Well, Alfred, you have outwitted me for once. Your betrothed is certainly very beautiful, accomplished, and lady-like; what a pity she is not really Mr. Worthington's sister.

"Her birth is noble, however, if that will quiet your scruples, sis; for her grandfather was a baron of the realm.—But now own how great a difference dress makes in personal appearance, and don't say hereafter that you have a peculiarly quick eye to discern high birth.'

Isabel, on a closer acquaintance with her new sister—for Alfred led Emily to the altar immediately afterward—found no cause to change the opinion she had formed on their first interview; and through the influence of her brother and his lovely wife, she soon learned to discard altogether her ridiculous notions respecting rank.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Near the hamlet of Udorf, on the banks of the Rhine, not far from Bonn, there yet stands the mill which was the scene of the following adventure:

One Sunday morning the miller and his family set out as usual to attend divine service at the nearest church in the village of Heassel, leaving the mill to which the dwelling house was attached, in charge of the servant maid, Hanchen, a bold-hearted girl, who had been some time in his servive. The youngest child, who was still too little to go to church, remained also under her care.

As Hanchen was busily engaged in preparing dinner for the family, she was interrupted by a visit from her admirer, Heinrich Botteler. He was an idle graceless fellow, and her master who knew his character well, had forbidden him the house; but Hanchen could not believe all the stories she had heard against her lover, and was sincerely attached to him. On this occasion she greeted him kindly, and not only got him something to eat at once but found time in the midst of her business to sit down and have a gossip with him while he did justice to the fare set before him.

As he was eating he let fall his knife, which he asked her to pick up for him. She playfully remonstrated, telling him she feared, from what she had heard, he did little enough work and ought at least to wait on himself. In the end however, she stooped down to pick up the knife, when the treacherous villian drew a dagger from under his coat, and caught her by the nape of the neck, gripping her firmly with his fingers to prevent her from screaming; then with an oath, he desired her to tell him where her master kept his money, threatening to kill her if she did not comply with his demand.

The surprised and terrified girl in vain attempted to parley with him. He still held her tightly in his choking grasp, leaving her no other choice but to die or betray her master. She saw there was no hope of softening him or changing his purpose, and with full conviction of his treachery, all her native courage awoke in her bosom.

Affecting, however, to yield to what was inevitable, she answered him in a resigned tone, that what must be, must; only, if he carried off her master's gold, he must take her with him, too, for she could never stay to hear their suspicions and reproaches, entreating him at the same time to relax his grasp of her throat, for she could hardly speak, much less do what he did while he held her so tight. At length he was induced to quit his hold on her, reminding him that he must loose no time, as the family would be returning home from church.

"Here," she said, reaching to him an axe which lay in one corner of the room, "you can open it with this, while I run up stairs to put my things together, besides the money I have saved since I have been here."

Completely deceived by her apparent readiness to enter into his plans, he allowed her to leave the room, only exhorting her to be as quick as possible, and was immediately absorbed in his own operations—first opening the box and then disposing of the money about his person.

In the meanwhile, Hanchen, instead of going to her own room, crept softly along several passages till she again reached her master's chamber. It was but the work of a moment to shut and bolt the door upon him; and this done she rushed to the other door of the mill to give the alarm. The only being in sight was her master's little boy a child of five years of age; to him she called with all her might:

"Run! run to meet your father as he comes from church; tell him we shall all be murdered if he does not come back!"

The frightened child did as she bid him, and set on running the road she pointed: Somewhat relieved by seeing that the child understood her, and would make her case known, she sat d own for a moment on the stone seat before the door, and, full of grief and thankfulness for her escape, she burst into tears.

But at this moment a shrill whistle aroused her attention. It was from her prisoner, Heinrich, who, opening the grated window above her head, shouted to some accomplice without to catch the child that was running away so fast, and kill the girl.

Hanchen looked around in great alarm, but saw no one. The child still continued to run with all its might, and she hoped it was but a false alarm to excite her resolution, when, just as the child reached a hollow in the next field, (the channel of a natural drain,) she saw a ruffian start from the bed of the drain, and snatching the child in his arms, hastened with him to the mill, in accordance with the directions of his accomplice. In a moment she perceived the full extent of her danger, and formed her plan for escaping it.

Retreating into the mill she doubled locked and barred and boted the door, the only apparent entrance into the building, every other means of obvious access prevented by strong iron gratings fixed up against the windows, and then took her post at the upper casement, determined to await patiently her master's return, and consequent delivery from the dangerous position of her own death if inevitable; for she was fully resolved to enter into no terms, and that nothing should induce her to give up her master's property into the robber's hands.

She had hardly time to secure herself in her retreat when the ruffian, holding the screaming child in his arms, and brandishing a knife in one hand, came up, and bade her open the door, or he would break it down, adding many fearful oaths, and threats, to which her only answer was that she put her trust in God. Heinrich, who from the window was an eye witness to this coloquy, now called out to cut the child's throat before her eyes if she persisted in her refusal.

Poor Hanchen's heart quailed at this moment. The death of the child could be no gain to them, while her own death was certain if she admitted the assailant, and her master too would be robbed.—She had no reason to suppose her compliance would save the life of the child, it was a risk against nothing, and she resolved to hold out to the last, though the villain renewed his threats, saying that if she did not open the door to him he would kill the child, and then set fire to the mill over her head. "I put my trust in God," was still the poor girl's answer. In the meanwhile, the ruffian set down the child for a moment, to look for combustables to carry out his threat. In this search he discovered a mode of entering the mill, unthought of by Hanchen. It was a large aperture in the wall, communicating with the great wheel and other machinery of the mill, and it was a point entirely unprotected, for it had never been contemplated that any one would seek to enter it by so dangerous an inlet. Triumphant at this discovery, he returned to tie the hands and feet of the poor child to prevent its escape, and then stole back to the aperture by which he intended to effect an entrance.

The situation of the building prevented Hanchen seeing anything of this; but a thought struck her. It was Sunday, when the mill never was at work, if, therefore, the sails were set in motion, the whole neighborhood would know that something unusual was the matter, and her master would especially hasten home to know the meaning of anything so strange. Being all her life accustomed to the machinery of the mill, it was the work of a moment to set all in motion—a brisk breeze which sprang up at once, set the sails flying.

It was at that moment that the ruffian intruder succeded in squeezing himself through the the aperture in the wall, and getting himself lodged in the great drum wheel. His dismay however is indescribable, when he began to be whirled about with its rotation, and found that all his efforts to put a stop to the powerful machinery which set it in motion, or extricate himself from this perilous situation were fruitless. In his terror, he uttered shrieks and horrible imprecations. Astonished at hearing the noise, Hanchen went to the spot, and saw him caught like a rat in his own trap, from which it was no part of her plan to liberate him. She knew he would be more frightened than hurt, if he kept within his rotary prison without any rash attempts at escape, and that even if he became insensible, he could not fall out of it.

In the mean time the wheel went round and round with its steady and unceasing motion, and round and round he went with it, while sense remained, beseeching Hanchen with entreaties, promises, and wild, impatient threats, which were equally disregarded, till by degrees feeling and perception left him, and he heard and saw no more. He fell senseless at the bottom of the engine, but even then his inanimate body continued to be whirled round as before, for Hanchen did not dare to trust appearances in such a villian, and would not venture to suspend the working of the mill or stop the mill gear and tackle from running at their fullest speed. At length she heard a loud knocking at the door, and flew to open it. It was her master and his family, accompanied by several of his neighbors, all in the utmost consternation and wonder at seeing the mill-sail in full swing on a Sunday, and still more so when they found the poor child lying bound on the grass, who, however, was too terrified to give any account of what had happened.

Hanchen, in a few words, told all; and then her spirit which had sustained her through such scenes of terror, gave way under the sense of safety and relief, and she fell fainting in their arms and was with much difficulty recovered.—The machinery of the mill was at once stopped, and the inanimate ruffian dragged from his dreadful prison. Heinrich, too, was brought forth from the miller's chamber, and both were in a short time sent bound, under a strong escort to Bonn, where they soon met the reward of their crimes.

The history of this extraordinary act of presence of mind concludes by telling us that Hanchen thus effectually cured of her *penchant* for her unworthy suitor, became eventually the wife of the miller's eldest son, and thus lived all her life in the scene of her great danger and happy deliverance.

Speculating in a Pair of Vases.

Mrs. Skidmore is a bargain hunter.—She believes in getting things cheap; and never better pleased than when she has succeeded in getting "the best" of a dry goods operator. Mrs. Skidmore has an idea that she is smart, and that it is impossible to "do her" on calico or bonnets. One day a peddler called on Mrs. Skidmore for the purpose of selling her a pair of vases.

"What do you ask?"

"Three dollarsh—very cheap—cost more for de clay."

"Got no money—call to-morrow."

"Money! I vants no money; I trades Have you no old clothes; no jackets, coats and pants?"

"Certainly. Mary, run up stairs and get those steel mixed pantaloons that Mr. Skidmore threw aside last week."

Mary did as desired, and in a moment returned with the steel mixed.

"There they are. What will you allow for them?"

"Not much—one tollar."

"And what do you ask for the vases?"

"Three dollars—two dollars and the pants."

"Can't give it. I'll give you the pants, two vests and seventy-five cents in money."

After a great deal of argument, the peddler consented to the agreement. He took the pants, vests and seventy-five cents.

Mrs. Skidmore took the vases, placed them on the mantel shelf, and voted that she had made a "duck of a bargain."

About an hour after the peddler left Mr. Skidmore rushed into the house, informed his wife that he was going out on a fishing spree, and wanted an old pair of pants to do up the fun with.

"And which pair will you have love?'

"Those I threw aside last week—the steel mixed."

What! do you really wish *that* pair?

"Yes dearest. Why do you ask?"

"For the best reasons in the world—for they are gone."

"What do you mean?"

"I swapped them off for a pair of vases; come into the parlor and look at them,"

"Swapped them off for a pair of vases! Mrs. Skidmore your'e a fool!—Those pantaloons contained a pocket book with eight $5 bills. Find that peddler, Mrs. Skidmore, or expect a muss."

Mrs. Skidmore on with her shawl, and in company with Mary went in pursuit of the vase dealer. They spent half a day, but the search was not successful. They returned home and reported progress. Mr. Skidmore redeemed his word and had a muss.

Mrs. Skidmore fainted away and took the sofa and four assofœdita pills.—When she came to she seized the vases and threw them out the window. Whether the operation will cure her of bargain hunting remains to be seen.

Wit and Humor.

PREMATURE.—As a steamboat was about to start from Cincinnati one day, a young man came on board leading a blushing damsel by the hand, and approaching the polite clerk said in a suppressed voice, "I say me and my wife have just got married, and I am looking for accomodations." "Looking for a berth?" hastily inquired the clerk, passing tickets out to another passenger.—"A birth! thunder and lightning, no!" gasped the astonished man, "we hain't but just got married; we want a place to stay all night, you know."

YOUNG MAN—Do not be a loafer—do not call yourself a loafer— do not keep a loafer's company—do not hang about loafing places. Better work hard for nothing and board yourself than sit around day after day, or stand around corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own mind—better for your own health—better for your own prospects.

PAUL PRY, espying a man digging in a large pit, and being disposed to rally him, asked him what he was digging.

"A big hole," was the reply.

"And what are you going to do with such a big hole?" said Paul.

"Going to make it into small holes and retail them to you fellers to set fence posts in."

A MODEL CHILD.—School Marm.—Thomas, what does B-e-n-c-h spell!

Tommy.—Don't know, Ma'am.

School Marm.—What you little numsknll, what are you a setting on?

Tommy.—(looking sheepish.) I don't l-i-k-e t-o t-e-l-l!

"I say Cuff, why you no come an see a feller? If I lib as close as you do to me, I'd cum down for to see you ebery day." "O, cans my wife patch my trouserloons so all to pieces, I too shamed to go nowhar's."

Mrs. Jenkins complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten at thanksgiving did not set well.

"Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen turkey."

He got a glass of water in his face.

"WHAT'S jography, Bill?" It's a tellin' of forrin' lands that we know nothin' about by cute chaps that' never seen 'em." Bill got a government situation.

WHERE twenty persons have stomachs only one has brains—hence brewers grow rich while printers remain poor.

AMONG the curiosities lately added to the museum, is a flea's bladder containing the souls of twenty-four misers, and the fortunes of twelve printers—it is nearly half full.

A MAN in Detroit advertises for a partner in the nursery business. This is a new way of advertising for a wife.

"MY lad," said a lady to a boy who was carrying a mail by, "are you a mail boy?" "Yer dosen't think I'm a female boy, does yer?"

PRENTICE thinks that if a young lady had a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that it is sufficient ground for attachment.

PRENTICE says that a cotemporary asks if we can throw any light upon kissing? We don't want to; the thing is done just as well in the dark.

IF you wish to carry home a shirt full of broken bones, just undertake to part an Irishman and his wife when they are exchanging smoothing irons with each other.

A NEGRESS, speaking of her children, said of one who was lighter colored than the rest: "I neba could bear dat ar' brat, kase he showed the dirt so easy."

"Do you pretend to intimate, sir, that my butter is old?"

"Not old enough to have lost its hair, dear madam."

DOBBS thinks that instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid. Dobbs should not be impertinent.

PRENTICE says, "we don't know that a whisky barrel would feel ashamed in a Democratic assemblage, but we do know that it would be badly "bored,"

The Reporter.

LOCAL COLUMN.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if the written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

☞ Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis.; He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the REPORTER.

Rounse & Langdon are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

The Latest News.

A letter from Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, to the Portland (Oregon) *News*, dated November 3, says that an express had just arrived in the valley from the command of Captain Dent, who was ordered out upon the emigrant road in the vicinity of Fort Boyd, to investigate the report of the massacre of the emigrants.

Captain Dent found some ten or twelve emigrants still alive, and subsisting upon the dead bodies of their associates. The messenger reports that some twelve dead bodies had been found, and that ten more were still alive, secreted in parties of three or four, for a distance of twelve miles in the vicinity of the attack.—Some had died of actual starvation. Mr. Meyers, his brother's wife, Mrs. Meyers, with five children, and Miss Trimball, were among the living. The party were subsisting upon the dead body of Mr. Meyers, the father and husband of the family.

The secession movement moves along steadily with a fair prospect of culminating in a fight. No person will be sent to the State Convention who is not in favor of secession, and when the blow is struck we are told that 70,000 men will be ready to take the field in defence of South Carolina alone. The message of the Governor will recommend direct trade with Europe—the punishment of traitors—the immediate arming of the State—the purchase of $50,000 worth of arms for five years annually, and the establishment of an armory. It begins to look as though South Carolina wanted a mass any how. Better let her go peaceably and get rid of her, instead of either coaxing or attempting to force her into submission.

The Georgia Legislature was in session, and extreme measures were being proposed but not acted upon. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill imposing a heavy fine on any one found selling a barrel of apples or a bale of cotton north of Mason & Dixon's line. Whew! These are terrible times in the Jarsie!

The news by telegraph is to the effect that in all probability Yancey would be appointed one of the delegates to attend the South Carolina Convention. It is thought that the secession act would pass the Convention on the 17th or 18th of December, and that Miss Carolina would secede forthwith.

A terrible and destructive storm has occurred on Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, whereby a large number of vessels have been lost and lives destroyed. Those who were saved from drowning, froze to death.

Kentucky for the Union.

Gov. Magoffin has written one of his usual florid letters to the editor of the Frankford *Yeoman*, in which he declares that "Lincoln's election is no cause for secession and rebellion.

"To South Carolina and such other States, who may wish to secede from the Union," the Governor says: "we cannot sustain you in this movement merely on account of the election of Lincoln."

Gov. Magoffin is a Breckinridge man, and it is supposed in this letter to reflect the views of the Vice President.

Suspension of the Washington Banks.

The Banks at Washington have suspended specie payment and the mercantile community feel greatly relieved.—The Banks of Baltimore have also surpended, and money was readily obtained at a per cent. A despatch from Baltimore of the 22d, says: The Banks today discounted nearly a million of dollars, greatly to the relief of merchants. There was no urgent demand for specie. Stocks improve slightly, but the general aspect of business affairs is unchanged.

That Shooting Affray.—We have a few additional particulars in regard to the shooting affray that occurred at Rushseba last week, mention of which was made in our last issue.

It appears that Mrs. Murphy had in her possession a pair of colts, belonging to her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Flynn, which she would not deliver up. A writ of replevin was issued and put into the hands of the Constable, a Mr. Cook, who together with Mr. Flynn proceeded to the premises of Mrs. Murphy to recover the colts. Mrs. Murphy saw them approaching the house, and taking a gun went out to welcome them. As soon as they came up to the house, she told them if they did not leave she would shoot them. Not doing as commanded, Mrs. Murphy ran up to Mr. Cook, and leveling the gun at his breast, with her finger on the trigger, again told him to leave or she would shoot. With his hand he knocked the gun down, at the same moment she fired, the charge entering his foot, which almost completely disabled him. At this juncture of affairs, Mr. Murphy, the master of the premises, came rushing out, pitchfork in hand, and struck Mr. Cook a heavy blow upon the head that knocked him down. Mrs. Murphy then told one of the children to "bring an axe, and she would finish him," when Mr. Cook, who had recovered sufficently to know that if he did not get out of the hands of this woman immediately, his life would surely be taken, managed to regain his feet, and left with all possible dispatch.

A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, but only the latter person was found, the former having taken "leg bail" for climes more congenial to his tastes. The woman was taken to Sunrise, where she was examined before Justice Londen, and required to give bonds in the sum of *one hundred dollars*, for her appearance at the October term of the District court. Failing to give the requisite security, she was committed to jail, from which place, however, she has since been released, by her brother, Mr. Flynn, who bailed her out. And this is the last, we presume, that will be heard of this notoriously bad woman. It is not the first instance of her threatening to shoot her neighbors, and we had hoped that she would have been made to pay dearly for it. It is true she is a woman, but when a woman so far unsexes herself as to attempt to murder, she should be made to suffer the penalties of the law, no matter how hard they may be. This is the only way to effectually prevent the perpetration of crime, which no one can deny is daily on the increase in our midst. Let us all hope that the punishment she has already received, slight though it is, will be a lesson to her, and that she will become a wiser and a better woman.

Arrival.—Prof. E. E. Edwards, and family arrived at this place on Friday evening last. Mr. Edwards is to take charge of the Methodist church in place of the Rev. W. M. McKinley, who has been the pastor for the past two years. From the Red Wing Republican of Nov. 23d, we clip the following item in regard to Mr. Edwards:—"Prof. E. E. Edwards and family have located at Taylor Falls, in this State. During his sojourn in Illinois, Mr. Edwards has been suffering from an illness contracted amid the bogs and miasmas of that agnish country, and has returned to our glorious Minnesota climate to recuperate. We are pleased to know that he has greatly improved since his escape from the dangers that have beset him. We venture to perdict that no small inducement will take him to those parts again. We commend the Professor and his estimable lady to the friendly consideration of the people of Taylor Falls."

Atlantic for December.—The December number of the Atlantic has been received. Its table of contents is as follows:—The United States and the Barbary States; Sunshine; The Two Tongues; Midsummer and May; Epithalamia; Arthur Hallman; The Confessions of a Medium; John Andre and Honora Sneyd; We shall rise again; The Professor's story; A Plea for Freedom from Speech and Figures o Speech Makers; Reviews and Literary notices, &c., &c. Now is the time to subscribe for this excelent magazine. We will furnish it to our subscribers for two dollars per year. Send in your names.

Land Warrants.—Mr. A. Gaylord, of St. Croix Falls, has just received a large supply of Land Warrents of all denominations, which he will dispose of at reasonable rates for cash. See his advertisement in another column.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, our able and efficient U. S. Senator, or parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, of the Congressional debates for 1859–60.

Council Proceedings.—Council met at 2 o'clock P. M. and was called to order by the President.

Present—E. D. Whiting, W. H. C. Folsom and E. W. Holman.

Absent—L. W. Folsom and Recorder Gould.

On motion, S. I. Smith was elected Recorder *pro tem.*

On motion the Council adjourned to meet on the 17th inst.

E. D. WHITING,
President.

S. I. Smith, Recorder *pro tem.*
Taylor Falls, Dec. 3, 1860.

Town Election.—The election for town officers took place on Monday last. Sixty-one votes were cast, the largest number ever thrown at a town election in this place. The officers elected were, Dr. L. B. Smith, President of the Council; H. H. Newbery, Trustee; Oscar Roos, Recorder; J. D. Ballard Marshal; J. L. Bullard, Treasurer; E. H. Wood, Attorney; Wm. Comer, Justice; H. H. Newbery, Assessor.

The Prescott *Democrat*, edited and published by Whipple and Gates, has suspended for the present. The *Democrat* was a live local paper, and it is really a pity that it could not have been better sustained. We hope soon again to see the light of its good natured face upon our table.

Thanksgivino Day was observed in this town in a becoming manner. Rev. Mr. McKinley delivered a very able discourse at the School House in the forenoon, and the afternoon was spent, at least by us, in a very agreeable way.

The free bridge which Jack Frost has recently built above the dam, is not yet safe enough to allow of teams crossing over with safety. A few more cold nights and it will be "all right."

Snow.—During the past week we have been visitsd by one or two snow storms, and as we write there is every prospect of another. Two or three inches of snow would make good sleighing. Let it come.

The laws for 1860 have not, as yet, been forwarded to this county. What is the trouble?

Sport.—The youngsters of our town are enjoying themselves hugely by sliding down Government street hill.

See County Treasurer's notice in today's paper.

The first number of the *St. Croixian* will appear on Saturday next.

See prospectus for Harper's Monthly for 1861 in this week's paper.

California is conceded to Lincoln by 500 or 600 majority over Douglas. He has carried Oregon by upwards of a thousand majority over Breckinridge, who leads Douglas in that State.

The Banks of Boston are doing all in their power to accomodate the public by discounting. They have not suspended specie payment and are endeavoring to avoid such an alternative.

What South Carolina Amounts to.

The postage collected in the State of South Carolina for the last year amounted to $91,600. The cost of the Federal Government for transporting the mail in that State was $192,216. In Massachusetts the same year, the receipts were $632,184, and the expenses $153,091.

In 1850, the population of South Carolina was only 274,563, and it is not 100,000 more than that now. The population of the two cities of Chicago and Cincinnati is much greater.

And yet this State of South Carolina threatens to smash up the Union if her politicians can't have everything their own way in the Federal Government.

Early History.

In the year 1838, being the year succeeding the purchase of the lands bordering on the St. Croix River and a portion of her tributaries, may be dated the commencement of the settlement of the St. Croix Valley. Notwithstanding the parties that I shall enumerate as opening business in this valley that year, and for many succeeding years, save the Hon. Joseph R. Brown, came here for the purpose of lumbering, and in no instance did they come here as permanent settlers, this valley was considered too far North, her soil too sterile, and the general pulse of the frontier settlement beat against this being a a prodnctive and agricultural country. The bountiful yield, for the past few seasons, of wheat and all the cereal grains, potatoes and other vegetables, point out conclusively, how liable men are to err in judgment. However, many of those who came here in '38, have realized that our soil is not only rich in nature—but is so harmoniously combined with other advantages that they have long since chosen this as their adopted home, and have been among the foremost to proclaim our superior advantages. Several companies were formed this year for the ostensible purpose of building mills in this Valley for manufacturing lumber for the markets below. It is true, the demand was limited in 1838, yet lumber manufactured in that season at the Mill of Lockwood & Co., on the Menominee, a tributary of the Chippewa, sold in Burlington, Dubuque and Galena for the nice little sum of from sixty to eighty dollars per thousand feet. What a change twenty years has wrought. In 1858, lumber in those markets has been refused at six and eight dollars per thousand feet.

The celebrated St. Croix Falls Company, composed mostly of St. Louisians, commenced this season. Among the members of this Company were W. Stringerford, Esq., now of St. Croix Falls; Hon. William Holcombe, of Stillwater, late Lieut. Gov. of Minnesota; Livingston, one of the noted firm of Livingston, Kinhead & Co., Salt Lake, Utah. Many of our most prominent and useful men in the St. Croix Valley, came here as agents or employees of this Company, some of which I will mention, Hon. J. W. Furber, Hon. D. B. Loomis, Martin and John E. Mower, of Washington County; I. I. Taylor, T. F. Morton, Wm. Colby, of Chisago County, Hon. W. Nobles, W. R. Marshall, C. A. Tuttle, of Ramsey County, Minnesota; Joseph Bowron, St. Croix County; and Wm. Kent, of Polk County, Wis., and a host of others. This Company commenced by building a large mill which is still standing, erecting a dam and other important improvements, open roads, &c. This company, like many others, has had its ups and downs. It is still the St. Croix Falls Company. To follow it through its tortuous windings and peregrinations would be more than I am competent to perform had I time. Suffice it to say for the present writing, they have done much to open up the country to settlement and notice. I may allude to them in the future.

Baker & Co., commenced the same year by building a saw mill, which stood where the present steam boat landing in Taylor Falls is situated. They commenced a dam a few rods above the St. Croix Bridge; the stone work of the piers are still visible. They built several log houses and a blacksmith shop, which have all decayed except one log building which still exists, although removed from its former site. The mill was taken down in 1844 and rebuilt at Osceola, which has at that place, in the hands of its enterprising owners, furnished lumber for building a flourishing village. The Marine Lumber Company also commenced operations this year. This Company was formed at a settlement called Marine, in Illinois, from which it took its name.—They have been steadfast, energetic, and industrious. Of its original thirteen members, of which it was composed, but two still remain in the Company, Orange Walker, of Marine, and George B. Judd, of St. Louis; two others of the orignal number still live at Marine, Asa Parker and Hiram Berkey; Samuel Burkleo at Stillwater, David Hone and W. B. Dibble at Point Douglas, Washington Co. The result of the economy of this company proves what industry, prompt attention, and perseverance will never fail to accomplish.

Election precincts were early established in the valley by the authorities, the returns of which, together with all county business, had to be sent to Prairie du Chien the county seat of Crawford County. This old county, organized under the laws of Michigan, with its jurisdiction extending to the British line, which in its subdivisions has given birth to a numerous family, embracing all the counties of Minnesota and North Western Wisconsin.

The first dismemberment was by the organization of the county of St. Croix. Joseph R. Brown was elected representative to the Legislature, from the north part of Crawford County. His residence at that time was Grey Cloud, now Washington County. Mr. Brown introduced the bill for the organization of St. Croix County, which passed and was approved by the Governor of Wisconsin, January 9, 1840. The writer of this was employed (by Messrs. Beown & Brunson, the representatives from this district,) in Dec. 1839 to take them with a team from Prairie du Chien to Madison. One of the indispensible requirements for traveling in those days was a large "black betty," which was the butt of much wit and humor. Mr. Brown said the contents of old Betty must organize a new county away up in the northwest. The deed was done—the act did pass. I don't know whether old betty came back to assist in organizing the county or not. It is well to say Mr. Brown acquitted himself with honor to his constituents, and was successful in the one great object for which he sought the election.—This was the precursor to coming events—a shadow cast before. In my next I will give an account of the organization of St. Croix County, for it was under this organization that North West Wisconsin and Minnesota first obeyed the mandates of law and order. Chisago.

(To be continued.)

Items of News.

A large meeting of the citizens of Louisville Ky., without distinction of party, was held on the evening of the 26th. The resolutions take ground in favor of the Union, but call upon the Northern States to repeal their "Personal Liberty" acts. They deprecate the election of a President on sectional grounds, but think the South can better secure her rights by remaining in the Union than by going out of it. No danger is anticipated while both branches of Congress remain opposed to the executive. Kentucky, they say, has the same common interest with all other slave States, and an appeal is made to them not to act hastily in regard to secession.

The official canvass of Wisconsin shows the following result in the aggregate: Whole number of votes cast for President, 152,180; Lincoln 86,110; Douglas 65,02; Breckinridge, 888; Bell, 161. Lincoln's majority over Douglas, 21,089; over all, 20,040. In the first congressional District, Potter has 2,689 majority; in the second, Vancett has 13,215; in the third, Sloan has 5,016. Republican majority on Congressmen, in the State, 20,920.

Postmaster General Holt has adopted a short and sensible policy towards the disunion Postmasters in the South who resign their offices. He informs them that if they appoint successors who will give the usual securities to the department, they will be accepted, and business allowed to go on as before. Otherwise, the offices will be discontinued.

John W. Butler has given notice to Wm. E. Lehman, that he shall contest his right to his seat in the next Congress from the 1st Congressional District of Pennsylvania. It will be recollected that Mr. Butler received the certificate of election from the return judges, but that the Governor of the State bestowed a certificate on Mr. Lehman.

South Carolina convenes to-morrow. At last accounts the Legislature had assembled, but the Governor had not yet sent in his Message. He will talk about arming the State and asking for State aid to form a direct trade with Europe! It is now regarded as certain that none but Seceders will be elected to the Convention.

Company E., 6th regiment, of the New York City Guards, will visit England next August, with one hundred men, and Dodworth's or the National Band. The restrictions upon their visit have been or will be removed.

A gang of counterfeiters, engaged in the manufacture of bogus United States coin, have been captured at Pittsburgh. Several farmers in the vicinity have been arrested for passing the coin.

A woman and her five children were found at Topoka, K. T., on the 14th ult., dead from starvation.

Reported Troubles in Kansas.

Leavenworth, Nov. 21.—The state of affairs in Linn and Bourbon counties, Kansas, cause much talk and speculation here. Many rumors are afloat in regard to Montgomery's movements. Various reports say he had 3 or 400 men fully armed, and is threatening the lives and property of pro-slavery men in that vicinity. The citizens of Fort Scott are reported as expecting an attack, and were moving their goods and chattels. Nothing had transpired up to three o'clock Monday morning.

Warsaw, Mo., Nov. 21.—A messenger reached here to-day bringing the following despatch which he has forwarded to the Administration at Washington.

Linton, Co., Nov. 21.—The Jayhawkers with arms newly imported from Boston on the East, under command of Captain Montgomery, numbering from 300 to 500, and increasing in numbers, have attacked Fort Scott, Kansas, broken up the court, compelling myself and all the officers of the United States District Court to fly for our lives. They have taken the towns on the Missouri line, the Fort Scott and Office, &c.—They intend to invade Missouri.

WILLIAM S.
U. S. Judge of the 3d Judicial Dist.

The Kansas Troubles.

Warsaw, Mo., Nov. 22.—Judge Williams, U. S. District Judge of Southern Kansas, arrived in town to-night.—A meeting of the citizens was immediately called, and Judge Williams delivered a statement of affairs in the Territory.—He has been for twenty-six years a presiding Judge on the borders of civilization. He is an old man with snow white locks and fine appearance, formerly of Pennsylvania, and Attorney-General [Sam?] Black was his law student.—Judge Williams said since Saturday night he had been in the saddle; he came to warn Missourians of the approachig danger. Southern Kansas had been delivered over to abolition outrages under Montgomery and others. For three and a half years he had been presiding Judge there and endeavoring to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to that end had used his efforts on and off the bench faithfully notwithstanding the evidence of marauders and lawless men, who were there for that purpose only. He had organized and held courts in all the counties of this district. These marauders and murderers are sustained by men who procure means from the States.

A messenger of undoubted veracity had arrived, stating that on yesterday nearly 100 men had entered Missouri, fully armed, passed down the Osage to Bull's Mill, two miles over the line, with four negroes proceeding in advance with coils of rope, &c., all armed.

The Judge then made the same statement in substance as had previously been telegraphed, and closed by urging the people not to go into Kansas, but to protect themselves within their own line, and to lend aid to the border counties at once, as they were at the mercy of these outlaws.

Warsaw, Nov. 23.—Col. Snyder, with some four or five others, left Bolivar yesterday afternoon for Nevada City and the borders, to ascertain, if possible, the state of things in that section. He left the Polk Rangers, whom he commands, in readiness to march upon the marauders, if orders came from him to do so; and we may soon expect later reliable information from the scene of disturbance.

A gentleman just in from Osceola informs that citizens of that portion are in a great state of excitement, apprehending that Montgomery would push on to that place for the purpose of taking possession of the bank and contents, which would be easily effected in the present condition of the inhabitants, the latest news of Montgomery being that a portion of his band were at Ball's Mills, only 25 miles from Osceola, and it is feared that he will march to the latter place. A small body, consisting of volunteer men, left here this evening, well armed, for the scene of action.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Gov. Stewart has ordered Brig. Gen. Frost to hold his brigade, consisting of the first regiment Missouri Militia engineer corps, and a company of artillery, in readiness to repair to the southwest border to repel the invasion against the State by Montgomery's band of outlaws.

Gen. Harney will leave Fort Leavenworth this afternoon.

Further From Kansas.

Warsaw, Mo., Nov. 27.—Dr. Melton a resident of this city, arrived from Fort Scott, Saturday evening, whither he had been on business connected with the land office. He reports that Montgomery was in possession, and was encamped within 5 miles of that place with 75 or 80 men; a detatchment had entered Fort Scott, and finding the Government officers had fled, and the court which was to have been held on Monday last, broken up, they seemed to be satisfied and did not molest the town in any way whatever.

Montgomery's object for the present, it is *supposed*, is merely to murder the officers thereby breaking up the Court and preventing the trial of some 30 of his friends in custody. He publicly declares that he will now remain to prevent the sales which are now advertised for Dec. 3d, and also to take possession of Vernon and Bates counties.—In the mean time Montgomery is said to be really encamped, with large comfortable tents, with plenty of provisions, &c. The men seen at Bate's mills who were thought to be members of Montgomery's band, appear to have been a company of Government Troops on their way from Fort Leavenworth of Fort Smith!

The small party of independent minute men, which left here a few days since, has returned. They went as far as Bull's Mills, and reported that the nearer they advanced towards Fort Scott, *the less they heard of the difficulty!*

Explanation of the Trouble in Kansas.

From the Chicago Times.

A gentleman from Linn co, Kansas who arrived in this city, from that region, on Tuesday, gives us the following among others as the causes in which the recent troubles in Southern Kansas had their origin.

The first of these causes is the sale of the public lands at this time, when the people occupying the lands as pre-emptors, are in a starving condition, and of course wholly unable to raise the amount to purchase them.

Another cause, is the burning of seventy four dwellings, all belonging to Free State men, on what is known as the "Eight Mile Strip." This was a tract set apart for the New York Indians, but never accepted or occupied by them. In 1839, Gov. Denver made a speech in Linn county, and told the settlers that these lands might be occupied by pre-emptors in advance of the extinguishment or withdrawal of the Indian title—that it would soon come into market, and that possession could be taken with perfect confidence that no difficulty would occur. Under this statement, or rather pledge, of Gov. Denver, about fifteen hundred persons, on the first of June, when the census was taken, occupied these "New York Indian lands." last spring it was discovered that almost the entire population were Free State people, and of course this fact aroused the ire of "Old Pub. Func," and his administration, and immediate measures were taken to drive them from their possessions, such settlers being regarded as inimical to a slavery propaganding government. The attempt to drive them off in the Spring not having been successful, it was renewed again about three weeks since, when orders came from the powers of Washington, telling the Cherokee Indian Agent to send a company of 50 U. S. Dragoons to accomplish the wishes of the Administration. The Dragoons, in doing their work, as we have stated, burned 74 dwelling houses, every one of which belonged to a Free State resident; and it is not known that the resistance of a single border ruffian has been disturbed.

Another reason is, that the Missourians are in the habit of coming into the Territory to hang, shoot, rob and kidnap its people—several attempts of this kind having occurred quite recently. The new law of Arkansas, which went into operation not long since; requiring the free negroes of that State to choose a master or leave the State—has sent a large number of that class of persons into Southern Kansas, and particularly into Linn county; and the Missourians have been in the habit of coming into the Territory for the purpose of kidnapping these poor negroes. These same kidnappers, in their incursions, have been in the habit of visiting Montgomery and Dr. Jennison, for the purpose of annoying them, and have also made attempts to assassinate them.

These and various other similar reasons are assigned by Free State people in Kansas in justification of the raid which Montgomery and his friends are now making against the border ruffians, and their allies, the officers of the present administration, residing in that Territory.

Money Matters.

The Chicago *Democrat* of the 27th ult., has the following in relation to the money market:

The money market was further disturbed by the throwing out of two other Illinois Banks yesterday. These Banks were classed among the doubtful ones, which might not put up the additional securities, when the banks held their meeting on the afternoon of the 19th inst. That they were not thrown out then, may be attributed to the fact that bankers were afraid to discredit too much at one time. The list of thrown out banks of this State are now nine. This may be all that will be thrown out; at least indications point towards no other banks.

We repoint a list of the thrown out Illinois banks, also of Eastern banks thrown out in this city:

American Exchange Bank,
Bank of Raleigh,
Bank of the Commonwealth,
Bank of Aurora,
Corn Exchange Bank,
State Bank of Illinois,
National Bank,
Southern Bank of Illinois,
Grayville Bank.

All Pennsylvanian Banks thrown out.

The following Banks are thrown out in New York:

Bank of Sing Sing, N. Y.,
Bank of Commerce, Erie, Pa.,
Bank of Crawford County, Pa.,
Bank of Lawrence County, late Bank of New Castle, Pa.,
Bank of Upper Canada.

All Southern Banks 25 per cent. discount in New York.

The Pennsylvania Banks very generally suspended specie payment on the 22d.

All the St. Louis Banks, except the Mechanic's, suspended specie payment on the 28th.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of Friday last, Nov. 23, in its leading editorial, discourses as follows:

Panic is dead. The political and pro-slavery mongrel, died on Wednesday at 5 P. M.; and yesterday his funeral was one which produced very general rejoicing. Everybody appeared to rejoice over the violent death of this great disturber of the public peace; and we are sorry to say, that many who claimed to be the deceased when living, were among the first to treat with contempt and contumely his dead carcase, kicked about from pillar to post without anybody to claim an interest in it, much less to mourn over, and do it reverence. A murder has been committed; and yet the conspirators who perpetrated it, instead of shrinking from the consequences, boldly avow their responsibility for the homicide, and receive the thanks instead of the denunciations of the community. The *Banks* avowed that they had deliberately assassinated General *Panic*; and the intelligence was rendered doubly acceptable by the announcement that in the contest, which resulted in his death, General *Humbug* was mortally wounded and General *Confidence* restored to the command and control of the fiscal affairs of the city and country.

New Advertisements.

I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—Stephen Girard.

Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE.

Each number of the magazine will contain 144 octavo pages in double columns each year, thus comprising nearly 2000 pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations, accurate plates of the fashions, a copious record of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers of June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, nearly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each; and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Fourteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, two dollars each, and also in half calf, at two dollars and fifty cents.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine. They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $1 a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2 a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine is received, is three cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York.

Estray.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, (near Taylor Falls), some time in November last, a red steer supposed to be about one year and a half old, with white along the back and belly, and on the forehead, the hind legs white to the knees. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM ALLEN.
December 4th, 1860. 42-4t

The Secession Movement

Opinions of the Southern Press.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Review:

Fine appeals are made about the duty of Virginia to offer herself up as a sacrifice for the sunny South. Other gentlemen may have their tastes, but we have ours. The projected martyrdom is entirely unacceptable. South Carolina and Alabama may be very dear, but we recoil from entire ruin on their account. Slavery may be a strong bond of Union between tobacco and cotton, but we do not feel altogether ready to sink the tobacco for the welfare of the cotton. We had rather be an independent planet. We want Virginia to have an orbit of her own. We do not want her to gravitate toward New York away from Alabama, nor toward Alabama away from New York. If any gravitation is to be done, let it be done toward her, or let the existing attractions maintain the present orbits. We believe the present relation of the various States is the best that can be devised! If the system is disturbed, where each will fly to no calculations can foresee. First one and then another of these orderly stars will "shoot madly from the sphere." Confusion will be general—the ruin common. Let us say before hand that *we shall not be dragged.*— And if the attempt is persisted in, let South Carolina and Alabama go their way and we will go ours.

From the Same Paper:

When we read the Republican journals, we get in a fret; when we read the disunion journals we get in a fret. What can a wise man do? It is a very irksome thing to be moderate. It is a flat sort of business. So is virtue in a certain sense. One often grows weary. Did you never feel like you wanted to get drunk, or wanted a row? To be spending one's life in holding two fellows that want to get into a fight, you had almost rather fight yourself. A man had "might as well" live in a tea-pot, as in this perpetual rowing on the Slavery question. A leather-wing bat in a man's brain, would be almost as quiet mode of life.—Massachusetts beats a drum on one side of your head, and South Carolina blows her horn on the other. You may stand this for an hour, but who can stand it for a day—who can stand it forever?—We wish Massachusetts was a cat, and South Carolina was a terrier, and cuffy was a bone, and we could nail all three in a candle-box together. We want peace so bad we don't know what to do.

From Brownlow's Knoxville Whig

Union Men be on your Guard!—There are those all over the country, and in all of our towns and villages, who talk long and loud about the horrors of Lincoln's election, and taking advantage of events which themselves and associates have hastened, call upon us all to unite—to "let bygones be bygones"—and all act together as a united South.—The object of these men is to get as many Union men to commit themselves to Secession at they can. Let them know wherever they meet you, that, as law abiding citizens, loyal to our blood-bought government, you will never consent to see her soil ravaged by the terrible strife which would result from Secession, and on the very threshold proclaim your determination to oppose all the mad schemes of Disunion and stand by this Union of States! Tell these secret emissaries and street talkers that you admit the value of cotton as an article of commerce, but remind them in the next breath that Kentucky and Missouri hemp as a necklace for traitors, is an article of still greater value for home consumption.

From the Vicksburg Whig. [Miss.]

To prevent anybody abroad from being deceived, we will state that everybody hereabouts already knows, that there is little or no excitement in this section of the State, growing out of the recent election. It is true that there are several worthy citizens in favor of immediate resistance, but they are in a woeful minority—there is not enough of them for seed. The "Minute Men's" organization was a fizzle—the symphathy of the few respected citizens to whom we have referred only saving it from utter insignificance. Its numbers are barely the minimum of an ordinary volunteer company. A few excitable spirits can make more fuss than ten thousand calm and orderly people, and we assure the Union men of the State that they need not fear of old Warren. When the time comes for her to speak, the utter insignificance of secessionism will then be made clearly manifest.

From the same, 16th.

It may be safely set down that Louisiana will not secede, even if any foolish attempt is made to test the question. The Douglas and Bell vote united beats Breckinridge out of sight; and a large proportion of those who supported Major Breckinridge are as strong Union men now as they were during the canvass, when they all professed to be Union men. No matter what other States may do, the Mississippi Valley will stand by the Union as our fathers gave it to us. Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana *will not secede.* Mark that!

From the Southern Guardian, Columbia S. C.

The New York Herald of Wednesday publishes sundry documents, emanating, it states, from a recent informal meeting of statesmen from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida, recently held in Charleston. The *Herald* says it has received them from a distinguished Southern gentleman, and that they are therefore reliable.

We have heard of no such meeting, nor do we think any has been held in Charleston or elsewhere. The documents referred to purport to be a sort of Declaration of Independence on the part of the Gulf and Cotten States named above.—It sets forth, *seriatim,* the wrongs and aggressions the South has suffered for many years from the Northern States.—Accompanying this, which appears to be more particularly drawn up for foreign powers, is what purports to be the instructions given to the Southern Independence Confederacy to the Emperor of the French.

These directions direct the agent to impress upon his Majesty the territorial extent of the five seceding States, the causes for secession, as set forth in the other document, and authorizes him to tender, as free ports, Charleston and Mobile.

What may be the object or motive for putting out these documents we cannot conceive. We imagine the first southern manifesto, worthy of notice by the *Herald,* will be the ordinance of the State of South Carolina, withdrawing that Sovereignty from the present Federal Union, and establishing her independence.

From the Washington Star

From the turn matters are now taking in various Southern States, it is evident to our mind that South Carolina is to find no effective support outside of her own limits, for her scheme for preventing a general consultation of all the Slave holding States upon their duty to themselves to the General Government in the hands of the Republican party. Thus, it grows more questionable hourly, whether Georgia and Alabama will act with her without calling an entire Southern States' Convention. Virginia is already demanding such a Convention, as well as North Carolina and Maryland; and Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi seem to evince no disposition to act in the emergency in concert with South Carolina alone; urging, as they do, a compliance with the wishes of the States of the Northern Slaveholding tier, which, as all comprehend, are far more immediately and vitaly interested in whatever may be the result of the present state of things.

Hannibal Hamlin passed through Detroit on the evening of the 26th, en route from Chicago to Washington.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
CHISAGO COUNTY. }

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
TAYLORS FALLS. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the amount of taxes levied in Chisago County for the year 1860, is as follows, viz:

For the support of the State Government	$ 397.25.6
For the support of State common schools	1,493.28 7
For defraying county expenses	1,797.91.2
For repairing roads	1,541.13.
For township expenses	732 -2 3
For Town expenses (Taylors Falls)	1 197.81
For special school tax (Amador)	34.92
Total.	9,2 3 87

The aggregate amount of each town including the delinquent of 1859, is as follows:

Taylors Falls	$3,111.61
Franconia	873 04.
Chisago Lake	7[illegible] 1.9
Wyoming	2,612.97.1
Sunrise	2,924.83.4
Amador	516.74.
Rusheba	[illegible]

Town Treasurers who se bonds are approved by the Supervisors of their respective towns and filed with the Register of Deeds can receive the tax duplicate of their towns by applying to the County Treasurer after the 1st instant.

Notice is also given that the Treasurer will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes at the place of holding elections in the several towns, on the following days, viz:

At Franconia on Thursday January 14th, 1861.

At Chisago Lake on Tuesday, January 15th, 1861.

At Wyoming on Thursday, January 17th, 1861.

At Rusheba on Tuesday January 22d, 1861.

At Sunrise on Thursday, January 24th 1861.

At Amador on Friday, January 25th, 1861. Afterwards at Taylors Falls.

WM. COMER,
County Treasurer.

Taylors Falls, December 1, 1860.

LAND WARANTS.
LAND WARANTS.

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

Special Notices

Dr. Christie's
AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague. Dumb Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vedgetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merit, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant vigerous youth and feeble age ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1855.

I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution.

LAWRENCE REID
Prof. of Chemistry.

Michael Gonter,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

A GOOD assortment constantly on hand and made to order from the best of stock, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound [illegible] cents do for old copper.

25 52

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C FOLSOM.

Folsom & Dresser,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS,

AND

Ready Made Clothing,

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE, &c.,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of
PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every style.
LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.

A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.

A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,

Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.

At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for

Cash or Ready Pay.

Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

HONEY, THE BEST OF HONEY!

I have a valuable recipe for making Honey which will send to any person upon the receipt of 50 cents—we make and use it in our family at half the cost, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine bee made Honey, "from which it cannot be told." Any person who will make and sell it can clear from 2 to 3a day—it only requires four articles to make it and they can be had at any store for 50 cents. Every family may have this delightful luxury or any lady can make it in fifteen minutes at any time. Three cent postage stamps as good as money.

The Pulaski Times published at Hawkinsville, Georgia, of Thursday, March 3d, says: D. E. Smith, of this county, presents us with a beautiful article of Honey, equal, if not superior to any thing we ever saw. The Honey is manufactured by Mrs Smith according to the directions given in a recipe which she purchased of Dr J. P. Creager, Baltimore City Md. Any person can get this receipt for making honey, and be independent of the honey-bee by writing, with 50 cents inclosed, to

D. J. P. CREAGER,
No. 558 West Baltimore street Baltimore, Md.

WHY LABOR HARD WHEN WASHING?

We have a Chemical Process.

For Washing Clothes by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling and with very little rubbing. By this method much hard labor is saved, the washing can be done in half the time, and the clothes [illegible] and clean and last longer, for they are not worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines. The articles used cost but little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the recipe to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of 50 cents; three cent postage stamps as good as money. Address

J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore Md.

If you really want something nice do not miss the HONEY or WASHING [illegible]. For these are all [illegible] claim for them and they should be in every family.
Oct 11, 1860 n-31-8m.

THE GREAT FEMALE PILL!

Dr. J. P. CREAGER, is the General Agent, Wholesale & Retail for Dr. Wheatings Celebrated Female Pills.—These Pills are truly valuable for Ladies, for they will restore monthly courses where they may stop from any cause whatsoever. They never have failed in any case where the directions around the box containing the Pills have been strictly followed. Indeed there has no case of failure ever come to our knowledge. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe. Single box mailed to order, postage paid upon the receipt of one dollar by

J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore City Md.

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY - - - MINNESOTA,

N. P. Taylor Proprietor.

THIS [illegible] furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendence.
n 41-6 m

Dr. Guysott's Improved

EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.

YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula or King's evil, cancers, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald heads, rheumatism, pains in the bones and joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulder, general debility, dropsy, jaundice, lumbago, &c.

The following case of Benjamin Hughes, is one of the most astonishing on record. After forty years' sickness, two years excruciating torment, the amputation of one leg and the body and limbs almost a mass of eating putrifying discharging ulcers, to be cured by eight bottles of Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is almost miraculous.

READ THE CERTIFICATE.

TALLAPOOSA CO., ALA., Jan. 2

DR GUYSOTT—Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet. In 1848 they got so bad that I had to go on crutches, and in 1859 I had one leg amputated above the knee. In about 9 months after my leg broke out in large eating and running sores, from my knee to my foot, and discharged a great deal of offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large biles, which discharged much offensive matter, and at the same time my left arm had broke out in large running sores nearly to my elbow.

The misery that I have suffered for the last two years I cannot describe to you. I was in such agony that I never rested day or night. I was given up to die, and by the help of God I had made preparation for death, and had had pointed out to my family the place where to bury my remains.

In October last my son brought me one of your bottle wrappers; I read it and found record of some wonderful cures performed by your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA. I sent and got two bottles of it, and commenced taking it. In two weeks, to my great astonishment, my sores healed and I became easy, and I could sleep all night, a thing I had not done in two years. When I had taken six bottles, my sores were all healed. My sores got well as if by enchantment. I have now used in all eight bottles of your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and I now consider myself well. I am at a loss for terms to set forth the worth of this medicine, or to express my gratitude for what it has done for me. I must call it the savior of man from misery while living upon earth.

BENJAMIN HUGHES.

Quart bottles, $1 per bottle—six bottles for 5
JOHN PARK.
Cincinnati O

IT IS A FIXED FACT!

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

SIR James Clark Physician to Queen Victoria and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his treatise on Consumption says: "that Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern pathologists." Dr Carswell who investigated such matters as thoroughly as any other man, says: "Pathological Anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular pythisis (pulmonary consumption).

It is not a Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say time after time, in the crowded hospital and truth telling Dissecting room. They are from men who could have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emblazoning falsehoods.

THE REMEDY WHICH WE OFFER,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lung, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Broachitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza &c., any of them after Every Known Remedy had Failed to Reach the Disease

Do not procrastinate but make use of Wistar's Balsam, and live healthy and happy.

Sold by J. H. REED, PARK Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in Taylor Falls by GEO. W. SEYMOUR, and by Druggists in every town in the state. 22-3m

SHOE

—AND—

LEATHER EXCHANGE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAIN AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favers, respectfully announces to the citizens of the St. Croix Valley that he is prepared to make to order.

Everything
In the Boot & Shoe Line,

Equal in style to any of the Eastern cities.

Special Care taken with Repairing

Also keeps on hand an assortment of

LEATHER,

Which he will sell as low as any House in the State!

Cash Paid for Hides!

20 1y Z. E. BINNS.

GEO W. SEYMOUR. SHERWOOD D. GOULD

Seymour & Gould.

GENERAL AGENTS,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

ARE prepared to furnish full and complete abstracts of title to lands in Chisago county, and will give prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Pine and Chisago counties, Minnesota, and Polk county, Wisconsin.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	Taylor Falls, Minn.
Col. L. W. Folsom,	" "
Josh. L. Taylor,	" "
Hon. D. A. Robertson	St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. E. S. Edgerton	" "
Sanborn, French & Lund	" "
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.
Hon. Uri Osgood,	Joliet, "
Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.,	New York City.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C

n1-1y

Bateaux for Sale.

BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER

kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.

EMIL MUNCH.
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min.

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Inclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enameled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Plaining, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.
June 1, 1860. 18 y

Barnes Hutchins,

AGENTS FOR THE

Minnesota Packet Company,

NORTHERN LINE,

La Crosse & Milwaukee,

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI,

—AND—

Illinois Central

RAIL ROADS

AND

Northwestern Express Company.

Rates of far from Prescott to points East or South ALWAYS less than from St. Paul or Stillwater. 14 6m

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-1y

Election Notice.

THE annual Election of the Town of Taylor Falls, will be held at the school-house in said Town, on the first Monday of December next. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M., until 4 o'clock P. M.

There will be elected a President, one Trustee, a Recorder, a Treasurer, a Marshal, an Assessor, an Attorney and one Justice of the Peace.

By order of the Town Council.
E. D. WHITING,
President

H. H. NEWBERY, Recorder, *pro tem.* 32-1t

E. W. HOLMAN,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

AT THE WAREHOUSE

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. W. MULLEN,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

10-tf

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,

M. C. TUTTLE,

Third Street, Over Express Office,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

This is the only establishment west of Chicago where

Life Size Photographs

Are or Can be Made.

Having secured the services of a FIRST CLASS ARTIST, I am prepared to make Photographs from miniature to life size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerreotypes or ambrotypes of deceased friends can have them enlarged and colored to Life

Pictures of all kinds made in the most approved style. Leather pictures and ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.

Stock and apparatus furnished to country operators on the most reasonable terms

For Cash.

22 1y

NEW MEAT MARKET,

J. D. Ballard,

PROPRIETOR,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that he has recently opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEAT,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,

Mackerel, White Fish;

LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,

HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash.
Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

Smith & Whitings,

MERCHANTS

AND

General Traders.

ALSO DEALERS IN

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Constantly on hand

SEASONED DRESSED SIDING

AND

FLOORING.

NO. 7, FIRST STREET.

n1-1y

PUTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

Folsom House,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA

W. W. FOLSOM Proprietor.

(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

Chisago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

Chisago Seminary.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:

Common English branches	$4.00
Higher " "	$6.00
Languages	$8.00
Primary Department	$2.00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.

A. A. YORK, Principal.
MRS. A. A. YORK, Preceptress.
Nov 28, 1860. 41-3m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of, and under the seal of the District Court, for the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in and for Ramsey county, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1859, which said judgment was docketed in Chisago county on the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1859, in an action wherein J. Y. Caldwell Charles L. Willis and Newton W. Chapman, partners as the Sunrise City Mill Company, are plaintiffs and John A. Brown Defendant, in favor of said plaintiffs, and against said Defendant, for the sum of Two Hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest from rendition, I have this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1860, levied upon as the property of the above named defendant the following described real property, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to wit:

Fifty feet of the westerly end of Lots Number seven [7] and eight, [8] in Block Number ten, [10] in the Town of Sunrise City, County of Chisago and State of Minnesota, according to the Town plot as recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds of Chisago county, Book D, pages 14 and 15.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the eighth day of December, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, I shall sell at public auction the said real property to the highest bidder for cash, according to the statute in such case made and provided, to satisfy the said judgment and execution with interest and costs thereon.

Dated at Taylors Falls, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1860.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago county.

n 36 6w

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Frederick Wichman and Ida Wichman his wife, of the county of Chisago and Territory—now State—of Minnesota, to Oscar Roos, of same place, dated the tenth day of March, 1858, and duly recorded on the same day at 11 o'clock A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for Chisago county, in book B of mortgages, pages 524 and 525, on which their is now claimed to be due to the said Mortgagee the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-nine dollars; and no suit at law having been commenced upon the note for the above sum, principal and interest, bearing even date with said mortgage;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot 7, in Block 42, in the town of Taylors Falls, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office of the Register of Deeds, at Taylors Falls, on the tenth day of December 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

Taylors Falls, Oct. 25, 1860.

OSCAR ROOS, Mortgagee.

n37-6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, COUNTY OF CHISAGO, ss.

Edwin Tallcott, }
against }
Gustaf Johnsson. }

IN pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the First Judicial District for the county of Chisago made in the above entitled action, bearing date on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1860, I, John Moulton Jr., the undersigned, Referee appointed by said Court to execute said Judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the outer door of the office of the Register of Deeds, in the Town of Taylors Falls in said county of Chisago on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1860, at nine o clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that piece or parcel of land together with the appurtanances thereunto belonging, lying and being in the County of Chisago and State of Minnesota described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South east quarter of Section eleven [11] in Township Thirty three [33] North of range Twenty [20] West.

Dated Taylors Falls, Min., Oct. 16th A. D. 1860.

JOHN MOULTON, JR.
Referee.

LORENZO ALLIS, Plaintiffs Attorney. n35 6w

NOTICE!!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Stillwater & St. Croix Falls

MAIL AND STAGE LINE!

ON and after Tuesday, November 13th 1860, the subscriber will run a tri-weekly Stage from Stillwater to St. Croix Falls (carrying the U. S. Mail), in the following manner: Leaving Stillwater every Tuesday and Friday and returning every Wednesday and Saturday. Having put on good Teams and good covered Hacks, passengers and baggage will be carried on reasonable terms.

n-40-tf E. B. WHITCHER.

Samuel Pierson,

Practical Watchmaker,

Cor. First and Bench Sts.,

(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted. n-40-17

A. H. YOUNG, M. M. FITCH,

Young & Fitch,

Attorneys and Counselors

AT LAW,

WISE'S BUILDING, PRESCOTT, WIS.

—o-o—

General Insurance, Land, and TAX-PAYING AGENTS.

TAKEN UP.

CAME in to the inclosure of J. J. Mathews, on Friday the 23d inst., a red steer, two years old, white star on forhead, and white spots on the belly.

The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. J. MATHEWS.

Taylor Falls, Nov. 26th 1860. 41-3

DR. CREAGER is the Sole Agent for Dr. WINDERS' Celebrated Matrimonial Series, 4 Books. No. 1 "A Book for Young Men designed to prepare them for Female Society." No. 2, "Errors in Courtship." No. 3, "Reproductive Control," either of which will be mailed to order, post-paid upon receipt of 25 cts.

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political dicussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns thro'-out the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mecanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends.—We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE [311 issues per annum].....$6
SEMI-WEELLY [104 " " "].....$3
WEEKLY [52 " " "].....$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies $5, Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent.—For a club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1,20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20 with an extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills.—The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address: THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St.
NEW YORK

Thomas Lacy,

STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

AT the Steamboat Landing, Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

TAXES.

Will also attend to the paying of taxes in Chisago county, Minnesota, for non-residents. All business personally attended to.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1–1y

Michael Gonter,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

A GOOD assortment constantly on hand and made to order from the best of stock, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do for old copper.

20-52

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!

ANY lady who will send her address to Mrs. E. CREAGER, Baltimore, Md., with three three-penny postage stamps included, will receive by return mail, something of importance to her.

"*Woman know thyself and be happy.*"

HASTINGS FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP,

THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

ALL KIND OF MACHINERY

THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish mouldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

Iron and Brass Castings,

Of every description, and Babbit Metal

IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in New England, and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be procured anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that he has

The Best Establishment of the Kind in THE NORTH-WEST.

If any doubt this statement, they are invited to call and examine the same for themselves.

A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but he particularly invites the attention of

Mill Owners and Farmers

Owning threshing and reaping machines, needing repairs, or who may want new articles manufactured.

Orders for work promptly attended to.—Prices reasonable; and all work done at this establishment will be warranted to give entire satisfaction

Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.

A. R MORRILL, Proprietor.
Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 1y

The $1 Minnesotian.

To put the Dollar Minnesotian within the means of every family in the State, we have concluded to offer it to yearly subscribers in clubs at the lowest possible prices, only a little above the mere cost of the white paper on which it is printed, viz:

CLUB RATES PER YEAR.

1 copy,		$ 1 00
5 "	to one address,	4 50
10 "	"	9
15 "	"	13
20 "	"	15
25 "	"	19
30 "	"	21
40 "	"	26
50 "	"	30

☞ For the Presidential Campaign and for a week after the election, half the above rates.

☞ No paper sent without the money.

Sixty cents a year (when sent to a club of 50) for a St. Paul Weekly containing during the winter months the proceedings of the State Legislature and the latest telegraphic news, is certainly unexampled in the line of cheap newspapers.

To our liberal offer we trust the Republicans of Minnesota will at once respond by getting up clubs for the Dollar Minnesotian.

Address,
DR. THOS. FOSTER, Agent,
Minnesotian Office, St. Paul.

The Minnesota Weekly Times.

We desire to place in the hands of every man in Minnesota during the Presidential Contest, a copy of our Journal, and for this purpose we have reduced the price to an unparalleled low figure, simply at the cost of the paper upon which the TIMES is printed. It will be our endeavor as well as our pleasure, to make the Weekly Minnesota Times a reliable Republican journal, and the best newspaper in the State. Great care will be taken in the selections, and in a judicious management of the editorial department.

From the 4th of July, then, until 7th of November, we will send the Times to clubs of one address, at the following rates:

Two copies,	$1,00	in advance.
Five copies,	2.25	do
Ten copies,	4.00	do
Twenty copies,	7,50	do
Thirty copies,	11,00	do
Forty copies,	14,50	do
Fifty copies,	18.00	do
One hundred copies,	35,00	do

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY TIMES.

We have greatly enlarged our Weekly and it is now printed in a quarto form of eight pages, and is, without exception, the best paper in the State. We put our rates at a very low figure:—

3 copies, $5; 5 copies, $8; 10 copies, $12; 20 copies, to one address, (and any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum) $20; twenty copies to the address of each subscriber, (and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each) $24. ☞ Any person sending us a club of 20 or more will be entitled to an extra copy. ☞ The cash to be paid invariably in advance.

T. M. NEWSON, Editor & Publisher.

Pioneer Printing Company,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

PUBLISHERS DAILY & WEEKLY

Pioneer & Democrat.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

	DAILY.	WEEKLY
1 copy, one year, to country,	$ 6,00	$2,00
3 copies, "	17,00	5,
5 copies, "		8,
10 " "	54	10
20 " "	100	20
20 " " where each copy is directed,		24

Payment always in advance.

Also Publishers of the compiled statutes of Minnesota, from 1849 to 1850, published by State authority; approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court; recognized by the courts as legal evidence of State laws. 1080 pages large octavo. Price, $5,00.

Also publishers of the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports, published by authority of law. Vol. II, containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 424 pages, price $3,50, will be forwarded by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price.

Will supply county officers at short notice with every description of blank-books, such as Records, Dockets; Order Books, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, &c., at prices fully as low as the same quality can be procured, west of Philadelphia or New York. Address,

PIONEER PRINTING CO,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABEAR.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1–tf

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

Chisago Seminary,

LOCATED AT

Taylor Falls, Minnesota,

Under the Supervision of

Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs, which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches, $4 per term 12 weeks,
Higher " " 6 " "
Languages, " 8 " "
Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1–tf

John H. Smith,

BLACKSMITH,

Government Street.

Practical horse shoeing and blacksmithing in general promptly attended to. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited, and the public are assured that entire satisfaction will be given; terms reasonable. 2-y

---

LIME FOR ALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, the best quality of Lime. Those who desire can be accommodated at the St. Croix Lime Kiln, by furnishing barrels, at 80 cents per barrel. I will also deliver it, in good shape, at $1,35 per barrel. SAM'L WALL.

Osceola, Wis., May 10. 1860. 12–6m

Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min. n2–1y

W. S. Peck,

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,

—AND—

Ornamental Painter.

IMITATOR OF

WOOD AND MARBLE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1–1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1–tf

CITY BREWERY,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.

SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER,
n3-1y

Blacksmithing,

A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction. 2-1y.

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1–1y

ORDINANCE NO 22.

Be it ordained by the town council of the town of Taylors Falls:

That ordinance No. sixteen and seventeen, be so far amended as to extend the time for grading streets, and building sidewalks to the first Monday in September, A. D. 1860, and all acts or parts of acts that conflict with the same are hereby repealed.

Passed in Council June 2d, 1860.

Attest: E. D. WHITING,
President.

S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*

Lumber.

ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prics, at the Chisago mills. W. H. FOLSOM.

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

SAW MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS.

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY,
President.

St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1–tf

GEO. R. MELVILL,

[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FORWARDING,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

CIGARS, &c.,

36 LEVEE,

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

---

DENTISTRY.

Dr. De Montreville,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of its branches, at his office over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

20 tf

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufactures, Printers, Book binders, and dealers in Wall Paper. American Sabbath School Union Publications.

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1–1y

Farming Lands,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settle to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 38, Range 17; town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 35, range 20, towns 35, 36, range 21.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1–tf

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

St. Croix River U. S. Mail Packet,

H. S ALLEN,

Isaac Gray Master.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, forming a direct connection with the R R. and St. Louis Packets.

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

Beardsley & Lyford,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Nails, Glass,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin

WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisfy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

---

N. S. Dunbar,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

Groceries & Provisions,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

Pork, Fish, Salt, Butter, Lard, Oils,

CHEESE, SYRUPS,

Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,

NAILS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

A Fine Assort of Segars & Liquors.

Country Produce always on hand.

NO. 7, LEVEE.

PRESCOTT, - - - WIS.
n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,

Commission Merchant,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.

Brick Building, on the Levee. Prescott, Wisconsin. n1–1y

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

—AND—

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE.

Prescott, - - - - Wis.
n1–1y

A. O. Snyder,

DEALER IN

Hard ware, Stoves, Iron,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1–1y

---

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS.
n1–1y

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,

PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrantt, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1–1y

---

A. H. Young.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc., promptly executed.

Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent. Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1–1y

---

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swem's Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1–1y

---

S. C. WHITCHER,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

CORNER FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

CAN supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.

28-1y-w

J. W. MULLEN,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

WINES, LIQUORS,

Tobacco and Segars.

Cash Paid for Hides and Furs.

Produce of all kinds wanted.
n1–tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Boots and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in

NEW YORK,
CHICAGO OR
ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,

THIRD STREET, - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law. TAYLOR & FOX.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2–tf

Atlantic Monthly.

Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its

FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a

NEW ROMANCE,

ENTITLED

THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.

Written expressly for its pages, by

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

Unquestionably the Best Sustained Work of the Kind in the World.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The most popular monthly in the world,—N Y Observ'r

No magazine in Europe or America is so well known—none has half so many readers, and we may safely say none has received so large a tribute of admiration from the cultivated classes, that delight in a healthy, diversified, elevating periodical literature. It is the foremost magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than Harper's Magazine.—METH PROTESTANT

Twenty-five cents buys it—the cheapest, rich st and most lasting luxury for the money that we know. Three dollars secures it for one year, and what three dollars ever went so far? Put the same amount in clothes, eating, drinking, furniture, and how much of a substantial thing is obtained? If ideas, facts and sentiments have a monetary value—above all, if the humor that refreshes, the pleasantries that bring a gentle smile, and brighten the passage of a truth to your brain, and the happy combination of the real and imaginative, without which no one can live a life above the animal, are to be put into the scale opposite to dollars and cents, then you may be certain, that if Harper were three or four times as dear, it would amply repay its price. It is a magazine proper, with the ideas and purpose of a magazine—not a book, not a scientific periodical, nor yet a supplier of light gossip and chatty anecdotes—but a magazine that takes every form of interesting, dignified, and attractive literature in its grasp.—SOUTHERN TIMES.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading, such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—Boston Courier.

Unquestionably it is the best sustained work of the kind in the language—that is to say in the world. The splendid monthly essays from the Editor's Table are above price.—N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Nineteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, and also in half calf.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine. They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $10 a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2 a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine is received, is three cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE—now more than eighteen years old, and having over a quarter of a million of subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been—the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge and Prosperity.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

Is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted.) It contains editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse and Produce Markets, Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, Cookery, etc., etc. We strive to make THE TRIBUNE a newspaper to meet the wants of the public—its telegraphic alone costing over $15,000 per annum.

TERMS:

The daily Tribune is mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum, in advance; $3 for six months.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for the Tribune; Notices of New Inventions, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Articles on Cookery; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make the semi-Weekly Tribune a Literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

One copy, one year,	$3 00
Two copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	11 25
Ten do to one address,	20 00

Ten copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, $2 20 each.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

The semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to clergyman at $2 per annum.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New York cattle, horse and produce markets, interesting and reliable political, mechanical and agricultural articles, papers, on cookery, &c.

We shall, during the year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by The Weekly Tribune, which we intend shall continue to be the best family weekly newspaper published in the world. We consider the cattle market reports alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's subscription price.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Three copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	8 00
Ten copies, one year,	12 00
Twenty copies, to one address,	20 00
and any larger number $1 each.	
Twenty copies to address of each subscriber,	24 00
and any larger number, $1 20 each.	

Any person sending us a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy, For a club of forty, we will send the semi-weekly Tribune; and for a club of one hundred the daily Tribune will be sent gratis. We continue to send the weekly Tribune to clergyman for $1.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters addressed to

HORACE GREELY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st., N. Y.

SAVE A DOLLAR!

Peterson's Magazine.

SUBSCRIBE FOR 1860.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine has already a circulation of 100,000; but it is to be greatly improved for 1860. It will contain one thousand pages of reading, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored fashions, twelve colored Berlin work patterns, eight hundred wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music.

All this will be given for only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson's." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETS

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write Originally for "Peterson." It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS,

Each number, in addition to the colored pletas, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's dress can be cut; without the aid of a mantumaker.

☞ It is the best Lady's Magazine in the world. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—One copy for one year, $2,00; Three copies for one year, $5.00; Five copies for one year; $7,50; Eight copies for one year, $10,00; Sixteen copies for one year, $20,00.

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.—Three, five; eight or sixteen copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, the Proprietor will send two magnificent mezzotints of Niagara Falls, each 12 inches by 25, and of a size, therefore, for framing—one representing the American, and the other the Canada, or Horse-shoe side.

☞ No such splendid offers ever before made. Address, postpaid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut st., Phila.

☞ Specimens sent gratis.

Arthur's Ladies' Home Magazine.

Is now admitted by the press in all parts of the union, to be, without question, the leading two dollar Magazine published. To gain this distinction, was the aim of all parties interested in the work; and no expense was spared to give its readers choice original literature, fine engravings, and beautiful typography. For 1860, the work is to be still further advanced in excellence, and having distanced the two dollar magazines in all the essentials of a first class periodical, it will offer new attractions, and emulate its higher priced and more ambitious compeers. The plan and purpose of the magazine will remain the same. Its aim is to bring to the homes of the people a pure, useful and attractive literature, and in doing so, it offers at the same time the elegancies of art to charm the eye and improve the taste. As in periodicals of this class, matters of fashion for the ladies are included. The Home Magazine presents the latest styles, both in colored steel plates and engravings on wood in which are included an almost endless variety of paterns for needle work and embroidery. The price of this magazine is within the reach of all.—Think of getting the monthly visits of such a work at $1,25 a year, which is the price when subscribed for in a club.

TERMS—$2,00 a year; two copies for $300 four copies for $5,00; twelve copies for $15,00, and an extra copy for the getter up of the club. Address T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut st., Phila.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Dec 13, 1860

Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 20, 1860. NUMBER 44.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"

FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

☞ No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received. ☜

☞ Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising:

One Square, (12 lines,) one insertion,	$1 00
" " Each additional insertion,	50
" " One year, - - -	$10 00
One-fourth column, 3 months, -	15 00
" " " 6 " - -	20 00
" " " 1 year, - -	25 00
One-half column, 3 months, - -	20 00
" " 6 " - -	25 00
" " 1 year, - - -	40 00
One column, 3 months, - - -	30 00
" " 6 " - - -	50 00
" " 1 year, - - -	75 00
Busines cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$8 00
" " " 6 months,	6 00
" " " 3 "	4 00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37½ cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

☞ Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.
OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basa street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota n-1y

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.
OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1- y

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the Post Office.
CALLS attended to promptly. Particular attention paid to disease of the eyes.
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA,
n1-1y

M. A. DOWLING,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.
WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles. &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N. C. D. Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon R. C. Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon T. M. Fullerton,	" "
Hon G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq,	Dover, Delaware

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas, M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.
	n1-1y.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
General Land Agent.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2-1y

George W. Seymour,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.
Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses. Patent medicines, "all kinds."
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

J. J. Spengler,
Merchant Tailor,
Beach St., Taylor Falls.
ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted.
y1-1

Selected Poetry.

A REMARKABLE SPIRITUAL POEM.

The following striking poem was recited by Miss Lizzie Doten, of Plymoth, Mass., a Spiritual trance speaker, at the close of a recent lecture in Boston. She professed to give it impromptu, so far as she was concerned, and to speak under the direct influence of the spirit of Edgar A. Poe.

From the throne of life eternal,
From the throne of love supernal,
Where the angel feet make music over all the starry floor—
Mortals, I have come to meet you,
Come with word's of peace to greet you,
And to tell you of the glory that is mine forevermore.

Once before I found a mortal
Waiting at the heavenly portal—
Waiting but to catch some echo from the ever-opening door;
Then I seized his quickened being,
And through all his inward seeing,
Caused my burning inspiration in a fiery blood to pour!

Now I come here meekly human,
And the weak lips of a woman
Touch with fire from off the altar, not with burnings as of yore,
But in holy love descending,
With her chastened being blending,
I would fill your souls with music from the bright celestial shore.

As one heart yearns for another,
As a child turns to its mother,
From the golden gates of glory turn I to the earth once more,
Where I drained the cup of sadness,
Where my soul was stung to madness,
And life's burning, bitter billows swept my burdened being o'er.

Here the harpies and the ravens,
Human vampyres—sordid cravens,
Preyed upon my soul and substance till I writhed in anguish sore;
Life and I then seemed mismated,
For I felt accursed and fated,
Like a restless, wrathful spirit, wandering on the Stygian shore.

Tortured by a nameless yearning,
Like a frost-fire, freezing, burning,
Did the purple, pulsing life-tide through its fevered channels pour,
Till the golden bowl—life's token—
Into shining shards was broken,
And my chained and chafing spirit leapt from out its prison door.

But while living, striving, dying,
Never did my soul cease crying:
"Ye who guide the fates, and furies, give! oh, give me, I implore,
From the myrid hosts of nations—
From the countless constellations,
One pure spirit that can love me—one that I, too, can adore?"

Through this fervent aspiration
Found my fainting soul salvation,
For, from out its blackened fire-crypts, did my quickened spirit soar;
And my beautiful ideal—
Not too saintly to be real—
Burst more brightly on my vision than the fancy formed Lenore.

'Mid the surging seas she found me,
With the billows breaking round me,
And my saddened, sinkin spirit, in her arms of love upbore;
Like a lone one, weak and weary,
Wandering n the midnight dreary,
On her sinless, saintly bosom brought me to the heavenly shore.

Like the breath of blossoms blending,
Like the prayers of saints ascending,
Like the rainbows seven-hued glory, blend *our* souls for evermore.
Earthly love and lust enslaved me,
But divinest love hath saved me,
And I know now, first and only, how to love and to adore.

Oh, my mortal friends and brothers,
We are each and all another's,
And the soul that gives most freely from its treasure hath the more.
Would you lose your life, you find it;
And in giving love you, bind it,
Like an amulet of safety, to your heart forevermore!

Miscellaneous Department.

From Arthur's Home Magazine:

THE RUSE.

BY LIZZIE LINWOOD.

"*Must* I accept them them? O God, hast thou forsaken me!" Alathea Du Pont rested her arm upon the table, and, leaning her head upon her hand, wept tears of anguish, such tears as the poor, the desolate, the wronged, only weep.—Little parcels were scattered around the table—a few yards of ribbon in one, some dress trimmings in another, a roll of cotton cloth, a pair of gloves, and some small plaid for aprons finishing the little stock of dry goods. Upon the floor stood a market basket, with tea, coffee, sugar, raisins, and several pounds of dried fruit, all done up in a merchantable way, and corresponding with the bill that laid open on the table—receipted.

The sorrowful stillness was interupted by little feet. Mischievous fingers were presently pulling upon a raisin stem that had protruded through the brown wrapper, while the sweet, coaxing—"Mayn't I, Allie, have one?" aroused the weeping girl, and brought a look of care and tenderness where the tears had been.

"Wait, Willie and I'll give you some,' was the half absent response. And the child, accostomed to obedience, stood aside and waited for the promised dainties.

Alathea Du Pont was an orphan, and—poor. But, when the beginning and the end are known, and all the intermediate events, then will the name of the village where a portion of her childhood was passed, where her first great sorrow came upon her, and where her first great struggle of life was endured—stand out bright and clear from its surroundings, for, in its history will be written—"Once the home of an angel."

Mons. Du Pont, the father of Alathea, was a Frenchman, and had been a man of some standing in his country. But, having been stripped of his possessions during a great national convulsion, had, with his young and accomplished wife, and infant daughter, sought a home in America. They both became successful teachers in one of our northern cities; but, not being accustomed to such exertion, the health of both had given way, and, with a little remnant of property, they at length removed to a neighboring village, with the hope of finding in its purer atmosphere the health and strength that had stealthily left them. But their will was not God's will. Month after month they failed, and year after year did the approaching change become more certain. Their little property wasted with their lives, and when Alathea was but sixteen years of age, she found herself an orphan, portionless, and with a little brother three years of age clinging to her, affrighted at the sight of the dead, the open grave, and the anguish upon his sister's face.

Over and over again did Alathea count the few small pieces of gold she had after the las funeral expenses were paid; and, very minutely, upon her fingers, did she calculate the several necessary articles each piece would buy. Carefully, while the tears falling fast upon them, did she fold them in a piece of paper, and lay them away in the bottom of her trunk. Only one did she reserve, which the landlord changed for her, when he called that evening to see if she was going to keep the house. She asked him to lease her two of the rooms at a less rent, which he agreed to do as his eye rested upon the coin in her hand.

Various ways were suggested to the mind of the orphan girl, by which she might earn a living for herself and helpless little brother. But barriers arose to each. Sympathizing friends were in and out—some wondering what in the world was going to become of her—some wishing most earnestly, she had friends to go to—while "other some" quietly laid down, here and there, where no eye but hers would be likely to rest, something for present necessities.

The first great pressure of grief was still upon her heart, when the fatherless and motherless girl bent over her task—the first labor life had ever pressed upon her. She ha procured sewing from a store in the village. She had thought of teaching, for which she was fully competent, but the sad effect that employment had had upon her lost parents deterred her. he was quick with her needle, and with that she determined to see what she could do.

Ellis Edmunds, the proprietor of the store where Alathea had obtained her work was an unmarried man, though he had worn for some years, the marks of full manhood; and, when she, in person, had applied to him for sewing, he readily handed to her materials for clothing, forgetting, in his momentary admiration of her beautiful face, some of the directions necessary to accompany them. A call was the result of this oversight, and, finding the young girl as sensible as she was beautiful, calls and errands were multiplied, until, at last, it became almost a daily occurrence for Mr. Edmunds to see the orphan girl, provide her with employment, and attend to the supplying of her wants.

Alathea soon found that the result of her greatest efforts were insufficient to provide food and clothing for herself and little brother; and, with feelings of gratitude, she accepted, for a time, the generous provision her employer made for her. But, gradually, a feeling of delicacy stole upon her, and she began to have an indistinct and undefinable dread of receiving articles from Mr. Edmund's store, for which she knew her labor had not paid. Not that there had ever been anything in the words or appearance of her employer to offend her; his whole bearing towards her having been one of marked respect since their first acquaintance; but, she began to feel that her obligations were becoming heavy, and she knew not how they were to be cancelled.

It was in the the distress of mind that these thoughts and feelings had occasioned, that we find her exclaiming in her helplessness.

"*Must* I accept them? O God hast thou forsaken me!"

The little pet brother alone had power to dispel the gloom which the thought of her helpless condition had drawn upon the mind of the orphan girl. The sweet kiss, and sweeter "thank you, sister," brought back the smile to Allie's face, and, with new courage, she bent over her tasks.

The day wore away, and when the darkness began to gather, and the objects around grow indistinct, little Willie left his play, and, kneeling upon the stool at Allie's feet, laid his curly head in her lap. He did not feel the big tears that dropped down upon his thick curls, or hear the convulsive beatings of the breast that for so long a time had nightly pillowed his head as tenderly as a mother could have done.—But, he missed the song his sister always sang him at nightfall, and, after a few moment's waiting, asked, impatiently,

"Why don't you sing, Allie?"

"Sister is tired, dear," replied Alathea, "She does not want to sing to-night."

"Well, then, I wis Mr. Ed'unds would come—he'll tell Willie a story."

The sweet, ponting lips had not yet closed over the last word, when a light rap was heard, and Mr. Edmunds, with the familiarity of a frequent visitor, opened the door and walked in before Alathea had time to disengage herself from the child, and do her duty as hostess.

"Sitting in the dark, eh? Didn't I send you some candles to-day?" remarked the gentleman, taking a seat near the young girl, and drawing the willing Willie to him.

Alathea felt oppressed with the fullness that will not allow of words, and without replying, she arose and lighted a candle.

Mr. Edmunds noticed that all was not right. Lifting the little boy upon his knee, he whispered, loud enough for the sister to hear,

"Is Allie cross to-day?"

"Yes—no—I don't know—she would not sing for me to-night."

"Well, she is ugly, isn't she?"

"No—no—no—she isn't!" exclaimed Willie, with so much vehemence that his questioner broke into a hearty laugh, and Alathea was forced to smile.

"One sunbeam has broken through the cloud. Come, smile another such a smile, and I shall be at your feet in humble confession."

"I don't know what you would have to confess," replied Alathea, naively, sitting down near the light, and taking up her sewing.

Mr. Edmunds smiled—a rich, deep smile, which, as it faded away, left a deep, holy expression upon his countenance, while his eyes became fixed upon the the lovely face before him, bending low over the work, and flushed with the conflicting thoughts within.

Little Wille's head soon began to droop with weariness, and his bright eyes grew dim. He had forgotten all about the story he was going to ask for, and, when Mr. Edmunds gently laid him upon the lounge, it did not require a a song to woo him to slumber.

Alathea sat there stiching, stiching, as if her life depended upon her work being finished that night; and her visitor, after disposing of his burden, walked back and forth through the room with his hands behind him, and his gaze bent intently upon the floor.

Neither spoke, until at length the young man paused before the industrious girl, and taking hold of her work, drew it playfully from her hands.

"It is *necessary* for me to work," said Alathea, with a blush and half pout, please let me have it.

"You have done enough for to-day," said the young man taking a seat beside her; "I want to talk with you now."

"Well, let us reckon up our accounts then, and see how we stand," said Alathea, the blush deepning upon her face as she felt the gaze that was upon her.

'And suppose that we should find that you was in my debt—what then?"

"Why, I should have to eat less and work more I suppose."

"Alathea," said the young man, taking her hand suddenly, and speaking with an earnestness that made her shudder, "you are a good sensible girl, and I want you for a wife. Will you give up your sewing and come and live with me, and let me love you, and take care of you?"

A thousand thoughts flashed through Alathea's mind during the short pause that followed. She had not expected an offer of marriage from Mr. Edmunds.—She did not know just how she ought to feel before refusing or accepting such an offer. She was not sure but she was too young to think of such a thing at all.—And the last and most bitter thought was that she was under obligations to him, and that, probably, he would expect her to accept him without hesitation. Her pride revolted at this, and a feeling, very like bitteness, arose in her heart toward him for whom she had heretofore felt nought but gratitude and the kindilest of feelings. She withdrew her hand and turned her head to hide her tears she did not wish him to see.

"Then you refuse me," said the young man, with a solemnity that chilled every vein of the young being at his side.

"I am under obligations to you," at length she found voice to say.

Mr. Edmunds felt annoyed. "I was not speaking of the past," said he, I was speaking of the present and future."

Alathea's face was still turned from him, her head supported with one hand, while the fingers of the other toyed with the work in her lap.

Mr. Edmunds waited for her to speak again. But all power of utterance was closed down. Half angry, half irresolute, he sat in thought a few moments; then, rising abruptly, he bade Alathea good evening and departed.

Again alone, the shuddering girl collected her half scattered senses, and threw off the dead weight that had held her lips sealed. Relieving tears fell thick and fast upon the table where her head rested, and, with the sad, hopeless tone of her morning's lamentation, she exclaimed,

"What have I done! *What have I done!*"

The thousand kind words that Ellis Edmunds had spoken to her, and the thousand little acts of kindness he had performed for her since she had been a lonely orphan, passed rapidly through her mind. His ever perfectly respectful appearance towards her, and the deep interest he had shown in her welfare, all came before her—torturing remembrances.

And now she had offended him! Foolishly, and apparently unfeelingly, she had seen him depart from her presence with a cloud upon his brow. And she felt that he would not come again.

Deeper and deeper in her heart sank the aching, and her grief grew wild as her eyes rested upon the form of her little, innocent, sleeping brother. Now, indeed, she felt that God had forsaken her. The future presented nothing but labor, and want, and loneliness. O, had she but one earthly friend whom she could ask for sympathy, she felt that she, perhaps, might endure it. But alone, with no one to cheer and encourage, she felt that the burden must crush her with its weight.

In the same building, occupying the part opposite her, Alathea had a neighbor—a quakeress, a kind, good woman, a widow who had outlived all her near friends. She lived upon the income of a small amount of property she owned in an adjoining town; and, though she was obliged to be herself frugal to make her yearly accounts meet, she had yet often contrived to do the orphan girl many a little favor, and to assist, greatly, by her wider experience, in many of Alathea's household cares and troubles.

To this kind friend, at last, did Alathea determine to go with her weight of sorrows. The thought was a relief.—She wiped away her tears, arose and put away her work, and prepared her little brother for retiring. Half an hour afterwards she stood with her hand upon Aunt Mercy's door—Aunt Mercy, as the neighbors lovingly called her. A sound arrested her attention.

(To be concluded)

A Dog's Devotion to his Race—His Necessity of being Cruel to be Kind.

The Peoria (Ill.) *Union* relates this extraordinary canine story:

A few days since, a favorite dog was noticed reclining upon the side walk, looking as if half asleep, yet an attentive observer would have noticed that something weighed heavily upon his mind, for even when spoken to by his master he seemed unwilling to quit his position, and was finally left to enjoy his supposed slumbers. "Rolla," however, was only playing possum—that is, sleeping with one eye open, and the secret of his actions was ere long explained to the loiterers who were watching him,

Soon a small terrier passed along, and observing a piece of meet in the gutter, straightway made for it, and with his mouth open, was in the act of seizing it, when, with a single bound, "Rolla" had him by the nape of the neck, and giving him one shake, away went the terrier, heels over head into the middle of the street! The curiosity of the spectators was now unbounded, and quite a number collected to watch the strange proceeding—still the dog retained his gravity, continuing a faithful sentinel over the little piece of meat. Several of his canine brethren in the mean time passed that way, but no tongue of them would he allow to touch the seeming luscious morsel, so temptingly displayed. The smaller ones he would serve the same way he had the terrier, while to the larger of his companions he gave a growl with the shake of his head, as if saying, "touch not, taste not, handle not," and his dogged commands were obeyed in each instance.

Finally, a large hog came grunting along, one of the dirty filthy specimens of porkdom usually seen in the street, and now was it that "Rolla's" eyes were wide open, while a sort of tremor seemed to agitate his body even to the extremity of his tail. Hogship approached—turned over the meat with his snout, and finally took it into his mouth, and no effort was made to restrain him in the act by the sentinel who had been so faithfully protecting his own species. But the instant the hog had swallowed the meat, what a change came over "Rolla!" He jumped from his resting place, ran into the store, then out again and up and down the sidewalk.

For a long time his master had no control over him, he was so full of joy and merriment, for if ever a dog did laugh, and laugh all over, it was "Rolla" that memorable morning.

But to conclude our story—a good hog was lost to his owner that day, for the meat he had partaken of was poisoned, and had been put there by a policeman for the destruction of the canine species, rather than hogs. It may be well said that "Rolla" is worth owning.

That mad wag, Prentice, says tall gentlemen are always successful, because the ladies are all in favor of hymen.

Mary asked Charles, "What animal dropped from the clouds?"

"The rain, dear," was the whispered reply.

Agricultural Department.

From the American Agriculturist:

Pudding and Pies—A Domestic Chat.

"How is it, wife, that we have had neither pies nor puddings of late?" said my good man one evening, as he sat in his favorite corner, while I was washing the dishes. "For the simple reason that I have done making them," I replied. "Of pies, you eat the inside only, leaving the crust to be thrown away because of its toughness, though I always use plenty of shortening and work it in well. And as for puddings; I have tried nearly every recipe in the books, and found them troublesome, expensive things to make, and when done, fit only for the stomach of an ostrich!" "Yes, Madam, that is just so. We too have often been obliged to swallow a queer mixture of fruit and a leathery substance, (supposed to be dough) asking no questions for conscience' sake, but wanting to ask a good many for the stomach's sake."

Just then fortunately Aunt Keziah, as we all call her, came in, and I stated the case to her. 'Give up puddings and pies!" exclaimed she, "not until you've tried my way, and then I warrant you'll not give them up." "In your book recipes," contined she, 'they almost always spoil puddings by putting in too much fruit. Use only half the fruit mentioned, and you will have a better pudding. I like a pudding made in this way: In a quart of milk stir three well beaten eggs. Toast and butter a large slice of bread, cut it in pieces an inch square, and stir into the milk; grate part of a nutmeg over it, sweeten to your taste, then let it bake. If you wish to add fruit, a handful (a quarter of a pound) is sufficient.

For another good pudding, to one quart of milk add two table spoonfuls and a half of rice, sugar to your taste, a little nutmeg or cinnamon, and a lump of butter half as large as a hen's egg; this baked slowly for two or three hours, will be of the consistence of jelly, and very nice. An improved method of making custard is as follows. Scald a pint of milk and pour it over four well beaten eggs, stirring meanwhile; sweeten and flavor to your taste; then pour into your cups and bake. Custard made thus requires eggs and is richer.

You can make pie crust or pastry tender and flanky in the following manner. To a quart of flour add a third of a pound of lard, a fourth of a pound of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. *Mix lightly with a spoon*—don't think of kneading it, for the more you work it the tougher it will be—then add enough cold water to moisten it. Take out what you require for one pie, and sprinkle enough flour over it to roll it, line and fill you dish; then for the top repeat the above process, spreading on a piece of butter as large as hickory nut. Then dust on flour, and fold the dough together before rolling it. This recipe never fails to make excellent pie-crust. The secret lies in *not kneading* it. Pastry should be manipulated as little as possible.

I followed Aunt Keziah's directions, and now my husband compliments my puddings and pies so much that I am vain enough to think them worrh a place it the *Agriculturaist*.

ALICE.

Comforts for Cows.

Now that the cold season is setting in, let the cows, especially the milk-givers, have all needful attention. They should be well housed and well fed.—The stables should be just moderately warm, well ventilated, clean, and provided with suitable bedding. Aside from the mere matter of food and drink, they should be kept comfortable. This matter can hardly be over-estimated.

Then, as to fodder: part of this, of course, should be straw and hay cornstalks; but to expect cows to give much milk on such lean fare, is folly. Favor them with messes of chopped roots, of cut straw, or stalks mixed with meal of some kind. A favorite 'mess' for cattle, with a friend of ours is this:—Cut up hay, or straw or stalks, in pieces not more than an inch, or inch and a half long, put the provender in a tub or tight box, and pour boiling water upon it; then sprinkle on a little salt, and cover the whole with a little bran or meal to keep the steam in. When cold, feed it in messes of a bushel at a time.—Good as this is, it should be varied from time to time, for cows like variety, as well as men. Cows should be salted two or three times a week. In mild weather they should range by day in a commodious yard, protected on two sides, at least, by covered sheds. And this yard should have a pen stock of running water, or a trough kept full from a good pump; the first is the best.—*Ib.*

When to Cut Timber.

Conversing with an intelligent farmer of large experience, upon this subject, we found he fully sustained the views heretofore expressed in the *Agriculturalist*, viz: that the best season for cutting timber is about mid-summer. His explanation was, that during the latter part of June and early in July when foliage is in its fullest vigor, the upward *draft* upon the sap is so great that very little moisture is le t in the tree, consequently the timber seasons hard and sound; but that during March and April there is so much water in the wood, that insects bore into it readily, thus producing "powder post" through all the sap portion, and even in to the heart of the wood. He mentioned the instance of a neighbor who cut his timber for a house in June, but when he came to work it out in the Winter, he lacked some ribs or slats upon which to nail the long roof shingles. He cut enough to supply the deficiency during the latter part of Winter, and completed the house. After the lapse of a few years, he examined the roof, and found the slats which were cut in Summer, perfectly sound, while those cut in Winter, were badly affected by dry rot and "powder post" Our informant had also proved the same thing himself. He also remarked that when the object is to induce a free growth of new shoots for a future wood or forest, he preferred to cut in March, as the stumps sucker much more freely then, than when cut away in Summer. The latter, however, is the best season to clear off a growth of wood; the old stumps decay sooner.—*Ib.*

Teaching Pigs to Eat Slow.

A correspondent of the New-England Farmer says: Pigs should be early taught to eat slowly, for the advantage of the pigs as well as of the owner.—Nothing is easier. Give the weaned pig, at 6 or 8 weeks old—in a clean trough—half a teacup of dry shorts or bran, and after his dry food is all eaten, give his drink, and increase the dry food according to the age and appetite, till three months old; then add one half Indian meal for two months, and then dry Indian meal, till fattened sufficiently.—This plan has been followed for five years with decided success.—*Ib.*

A CROW FRIGHTENER.—A foreign journal notices an ingenious contrivance for keeping crows from a cornfield, in operation on a neighboring farm. It is a self acting gun, which being loaded in the morning continues to shoot at certain intervals during the day. It is so made that it can be set to discharge itself once in ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour, or longer, as may be desired. Can not some of our Yankee readers get up a cheap contrivance of this kind during the Winter? If they can arrange it so as to *kill* the crows, we will warrant an extensive sale.—*Ib.*

A Tremendous Fast Horse.

Many years ago a solitary horseman might have been seen swiftly riding toward Toledo, Ohio. The sun had just set in the western horizon. 'Twas the close, in short, of an election, day and that solitary horseman was courier from an important township in the county.—All but the one we speak of had been heard from at Toledo, and the vote of this very township was needed to tell how the county had gone. At length the solitary horseman arrived in Toledo, and reined the foaming steed up before the Indian House. A big crowd of Whigs and Democrats rushed for the news.

"Better time," said the solitary horseman, looking at his watch was never made by live hoss! Fifteen miles in thirty two minutes! What d'ye think of that gentlemen?" asked the horseman.

"Blast the horse!" yelled the excited crowd, "how has ——township gone?"

"Gentlemen," replied the horseman, "I disremember. It went either Whig or Democratic, but I've been so taken up with the speed of this 'ere hoss that I forgot which; but, gentleman!" roared the excited horseman, rising in his saddle and waving his whip in the air, "you may just rest satisfied on one point: all creation can't beat that hoss!"

AN UNWELCOME DAD.—An old farmer out West, who had two handsome daughters, would not permit them to keep the company of the young men. After the old man had retired to rest the girls would hang a sheet out of the window, and each beau, with the assistance of his lady, would thus gain an entrance. It so happened that the girls hung out the sheet too early, and the old man spying the article, could not conjecture the meaning of it. So he caught hold and endeavored to pull it down. The girls supposing it to be one of their fellows, began to hoist, and did not discover their mistake until the old man's head was on a level with the widow sill, when one of them exclaimed, "Oh, Lord, it's dad!" and letting go of the sheet, down came the old gentleman to the ground, dislocating his shoulder. Withdrawing all opposition to their keeping company, he was soon a father-in-law.

A young man in this city, says the Rochester *Express* who is very fond of playing euchre, and also very fond of the daughter of a pillar of one of our popular churches, was taking tea at the house of his adored a few evenings since, and had some fruit cake offered him. Being somewhat confused on account of his situation, as the cake was held out to him, he cried out, "I pass!" The father hearing him and having played some in his younger days, was horror struck at his infatuation of the game, and thought he would teach him a lesson. He spoke bluntly, "You *pass* do you?" then I order you up and there's the door?"

THE Germans call Abraham Lincoln Der Reigel Schplatter.

WHAT five letters form a sentence of forgiveness? I x q q u.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Dec. 20, 1860.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if the written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

☞ Mr J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the REPORTER.

ROWNOS & LANGDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

Congress.

Nothing of special interest has transpired, in either branch of Congress, since our last issue. The time has been mostly taken up in debate upon the state of the Union. On the 11th, Mr. Iverson of Georgia, made a strong disunion speech in the Senate, and in the debate that followed, Messrs. Douglas and Pugh defended the Free States against the charges made by Mr. Iverson that they had refused to execute the Fugitive Slave Law. On the 13th, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Treasury note bill, and it has doubtless become a law. On the same day, in the Senate, there was a passage at arms between Messrs. Seward and Wigfall, and also between Messrs. Burnett, of Ky., and Mr. Haskin, of New York, in the House, which ended as usual.

The proceedings of the "Union Committee of Thirty-Three," show that the conservatives have a large majority, and adopted a resolution that "any reasonable and proper constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees to preserve the peace and perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted."

The County Seat

As yet nothing has been done in regard to removing the county records, &c., to Center City, although we have been informed that a writ of mandamus has been applied for, and will be served upon the county officers as soon as issued, demanding them to show cause why they do not remove. A vote was taken in four of the counties of this State, upon the removal of county-seats, at the recent election, but was carried, we believe, in but two—Wabashaw and Chisago. In the former county, as we learn from the Reed's Landing *Herald*, the county officers have refused to move to Lake City, and a writ of mandamus has been issued and served, "demanding them to show reason why they continue to hold their offices at Wabashaw." "This," the *Herald* adds, "is but the preliminary steps in the lengthy litigation that is to follow." The general law upon our statute books, for the removal of county seats, is thought by many of the most learned lawyers of the State, to conflict with a provision of the Constitution in reference to the subject. In order that our readers may clearly understand the matter, we publish the first section of the law upon which the vote for the removal of the county seat was taken, and the provision of the Constitution relating thereto:

SEC. 1. That when a number of legal voters of any county in this State equal to one-half of the highest number of votes cast at the next preceeding general election, in such county, shall, at least thirty days previous to the next ensuing election, petition the county commissioners of such county, to be allowed to vote up on the removal or location of the county seat of such county, to any point within such county, the said county commissioners shall cause to be inserted in the notices for the next general election an article requiring the voters of such county to vote on the removal of the county seat to the point named in the petition. That only one point of removal shall be voted for in each year, and that point shall be the one presenting the largest number of petitioners; *Provided*, that the same point was not voted for at the last preceding election, and that it shall be lawful for said petitioners to deposit any sum of money or bonds, with the county Treasurer, which they may propose to donate for the erection of public buildings at the point petitioned for; *Provided*, that in any of the counties of the State in which the county seat has been or shall hereafter be located, by a vote of the electors of said county, the place at which the county seat is so located, shall be and remain the county seat, at least three years from the time of taking such vote; and no new vote shall be had on the re-location of the county seat until the expiration of said three years.

In Art. IX. sec. 1, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, we find the following provision:

SEC. 1. The Legislature may, from time to time, establish and organize new counties, but no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and *all laws* changing county lines in counties already organized, *or for removing county seats*, shall before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the county or counties affected thereby *at the next general election after the passage thereof*, and be adopted by a majority of such electors.

Any one can see at a glance, we think, that the general statute conflicts very materially with the Constitution.—We do not wish to discuss the matter, but will simply content ourself by copying an item which we find in the La Crescent, (Houston County) *Plaindealer*, and which accords with our views exactly. A vote was taken in that county, at the recent election, to change the location of the county seat from Caledonia to Brownsville. In remarking upon it, the editor says:—"In this, and several other counties in the State, votes were taken at the recent election in regard to changing the location of county seats. These votes are wholly void, except in case the Legislature, *at the session just prior to the election at which the vote is taken, shall have passed a special act submitting the change to the people*. The general statute passed is a nullity because in conflict with the Constitution. No general statute, applicable for all occasions and all localites, can be passed. It must be a special act, and the question must be submitted at the next election after the act is passed. If it is not, the act will have lost its force and expire of its own limitation. So the courts have decided in the Le Seuer County case, and so they will undoubtedly decide in all cases of this kind."

GET THE BEST DETECTOR.—Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List for December has been received by us, and is corrected by Drexel & Co., the well-known Bankers and Brokers, *it is the best and most reliable Detector of Counterfeits and Altered Notes published in this country*. The number issued this month fully describes *Fifty New Counterfeits*, and contains full descriptions of all bogus bank notes that are becoming altered to suit various banks all over the country, and also contains several other pages of very valuable information of everything pertaining to bank notes. It has been considerably enlarged, having now forty-eight pages in, and contains fac-similes of three bogus bank plates and the coat of arms of all the United States. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most complete, reliable and best publication of the kind in the United States, as it is not used to subserve the interest of any banking-house, as most of the so-called Detectors are. It should be in the hands of every storekeeper in the whole country; and we would advise all persons who handle paper money to send One Dollar in a letter, for a year's subscription to the publishers, and thus subscribe for the monthly issue of it at once; or Two Dollars for the semi-monthly issue. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philada., to whom all letters should be addressed.

"AGRICOLA."—We refer our readers to the interesting letter from "Agricola" in this week's issue. As will be noticed, our correspondnent promises to furnish the readers of the REPORTER a series of articles, weekly, in regard to the agricultural resources of Chisago county, by towns, which cannot fail of being interesting to our home readers. "Agricola" is thoroughly posted, and our readers may rely upon any statement that he may make.

ST CROIX LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Dr. O. Everts delivered the first lecture before this Association, on Wednesday evening of last week. The Doctor chose for his subject "Culture," and handled it in a masterly manner. A respectable audience was present, and appeared deeply interested in the discourse. The society is in a flourishing condition, and will, we have no doubt, be kept up during the winter.

Prof. E. E. Edwards will deliver the next lecture on Wednesday evening, 26th. Subject, "The World's Future."

THE MAILS.—At present the mail facilities for this upper country are not of the best kind. We have but a semi-weekly mail, which is not enough to accommodate the wants of the community. We should have at the least calculation, three mails per week, and this in justice, should be given us, and would, we think, satisfy our people. We trust that our representatives in Congress, at an early day, will attend to this matter.

THERE are no less than three applicants for the Post Office at this place. "Pitch in," gentlemen, "the longest pole knocks the persimmons."

J. W. Mullen has a nice supply of fresh candies for the holidays. See his advertisement.

THE Town Council met on Monday last and adjourned to January 1st, 1861.

THE Board of County Commissioners meet on the 1st day of January.

GODEY.—The January number of Godey's Lady's Book is already issued. It commences the 31st year of this popular magazine—contains five engravings, fashion plates, and more of the usual variety of matter for which this monthly is distinguished. This Magazine excels any of the kind we have seen, and deserves its enormous and constantly increasing circulation. Price $3 a year, two copies $5, three copies $6, and liberal terms to clubs. Address, L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

PETERSON, for January has been received. It is as usual a splendid number. We will furnish it with the REPORTER for $3,25 per year.

ARTHUR, for January, has come to hand, and is even better than ever.—Great inducements are offered to the getters up of clubs for 1861.

O. Richardson has our thanks for a fine lot of superb cigars, and a bottle of "Old Port Wine." Rich, always keeps the best cigars in town. Those who use the weed will of course make a note of it.

WE are glad to learn that L. K. Stannard, Esq., is soon to open an office here for the practice of the law.

Items of News.

Col Foster, the head of the land department of the Illinois Central railroad company, estimates the wheat crop of Illinois this year, at not less than twenty-five millions of bushels. At a low estimate, the corn crop of Illinois will amount to one hundred and ten millions of bushels, worth at least twenty-five millions of dollars to the producers; being of wheat and corn more than ten times the quantity produced by the whole of New England. The value of live stock is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars.

WE learn from the Sterling (Ill.) *Republican and Gazettee* that a little boy over three years of age, son of W. S. Wilkinson, Clerk of Whiteside county and brother of Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, was burned to death several days since, his clothes taking fire while playing at the stove, while left temporarily alone in the room. The little fellow was shockingly burned and lived only three hours afterwards.

THE NEWS from Oregon has disgusted Gen Lane. His last telegraphic dispatch to the Governor of North Carolina reads as follows:

Washington, D. C., Nov 20.

Deer gov

oregon is probably lost, i have resolved to see seed with my Native State. The election of linkon has did the Gob. Our only tiust now is in god and a Southern union.

Yours,
jo Lain.

THE people of Cincinnati were dissatisfied with the result of the census of that city as taken by the United States Marshal, and the common Council had the work done over at the expense of the city. The return has just been made, showing a total population of 172,293, which is about ten thousand more than returned by the United States Marshal.

Official information just received from Utah represents the Saints in high glee over the prospects of disunion and Mormon independence. Bringham Young claims to have prophesied the present condition of things; that the Lord would overthrow the despoilers and deliver his chosen people.

THE year 1861 will be the first of the 660th Olympaid. There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on the 11th of Jan. another on the 7th of July, and a total eclipse on the 31 of December.—There will also be a partial eclipse of the moon on the 17th of December.

FROM the South the news is a little more encouraging. South Carolina, it is true, is not disposed to hold back, and has appropriated $500,000 for secession expenses, but in Georgia, there are strong hopes that the conservatives will carry the State convention.

A curious work has recently been published in Germany, the purpose of which is to prove that Judas Iscariot was one of the most conscientious and honorable of men.

IT is reported at Washington that the National *Intelligencer* has been purchased by Hon Thomas Corwin.

Breckinridge's majority in Texas over Bell and Douglas, is 32,100.

ADVICES from Hayti report the failure of the conspiracy to change the form of government, and the execution of the conspirators, including several women, and American citizens, natives of Baltimore.

No man can whistle "Yankee Doodle," or hum the air of the "Star-Spangled Banner," in the Cotton States, without danger of being mobbed.

Chisago County.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

Thinking that an agricultural statement in regard to the several towns of this county would be of some interest to the residents therein, and to your readers generally, I have concluded to furnish you a statement weekly, briefly stating the position of each town in the county, the principal lakes and streams traversing them, the general face of the country, and a synopsis of the agricultural wealth of each, for the year ending June 1st, 1860. In making up these statements, it is to be noticed that only those farms, the products of which amount to a hundred dollars, are represented, leaving thereby unrepresented at least twenty per cent. of the agricultural wealth of each town. The following is the order in which it is proposed to make statements of the several towns, commencing with Rushseba, 2d Sunrise, 3d Swede Lake, 4th Wyoming, 5th Franconia, 6th Amador, 7th Taylor Falls.

Rushseba has a population of one hundred and sixty-two persons, and an area of about two townships and a quarter, comprising respectively townships 37, in range 21 and 22, and a quarter of township 37, range 20. Having as it surely does, an intelligent and industrious class of *farmers*, a loamy soil, unequaled in fertility and richness anywhere in the county and State. With these, the the only requisite qualities of a good farming country, is it not reasonable to expect that Rushseba is destined to be one of the first agricultural towns in the county? if not *the* first. Being as it is one of the youngest towns in the county, and the *hardest* to "open up," the Rushsebians have undoubtedly shown themselves by their good and well constructed fences, well cleared lands, well made and fairly grubbed roads through their town, their well secured crops and happy and comfortable looking dwellings, to be not merely diggers of the soil and choppers of wood, but practical *farmers*, men who know and understand the time when, "the way how," and the manner in which, the pursuit of agriculture should followed. The land is generally level or undulated and very heavily timbered. "Rush Lake" is the principal lake in the town, situated nearly in the center and forms the source of the principal stream in the town of 'Rush Creek.' It is mostly surounded by beautiful groves of very fine pine, is a handsome body of water, and abounds in a variety of very nice fish. Rush Creek and its numerous tributaries, by their serpentine curves and angles, conveniently water a vast tract of country. The distance from the lake to the St. Croix by land is only some twelve or fifteen miles; but by the Creek from forty-five to fifty from its head to its confluence with the St. Croix, and though so crooked it is said to be a very good stream to drive lumber out of. There is quite a large settlement around the Lake consisting mostly of Swedes and Germans, and all along the Creek starting from the Lake, the settlement extends and increases till you arrive at the St. Croix. Though many of the valuable farms are taken, those wishing to obtain desirable homes, can satisfy themselves here, as those lands that are not paid for are subject to private entry at the government price, and many farms as valuable as those already taken may yet be found. Considering the disadvantages under which many of the farmers of Rushseba have been compelled to labor, I mean a shortness of the "toad skins" to carry on their farms, its statement will at least give its own residents satisfaction. The following is the statement, ending June 1st, 1860, though the increase the present year in some respects is much greater:

No of acres cultivated	475
Value of implements	$1,126
Cash vaule of farms	$11,200
Bushels of Wheat	1121
" " Rye	167
" " Corn	1918
" " Oats	2148
" " Barley	23
Bushels Potatoes	4575
Pounds of Butter	1490
Tons of Hay	326
Pounds of Maple Sugar	886
Gallons of Maple Molasses	166
Pounds of Tobacco	290
No. of Horses	19
" " Milch Cows	47
" " Work Oxen	36
" " Other Cattle	78
" " Swine	163
Value of animals slaughtered	$1019

The above statement though general in its nature, is compiled from a minute one, and may be relied upon as correct. AGRICOLA.

THE Salt Lake Correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, announces that the Utah Legislature met in special session on the 12th ult., for the purpose of assigning to federal judges their respective judicial districts, appointing the time of holding the courts in the Territory, and providing the necessary funds. The Legislature made no proposition for raising funds. The Governor refused to approve the bill, and the session broke up.

Verdict for Mrs. Burch.

NAPIERVILLE, Dec. 12.—The jury in the Burch case brought in a verdict in favor of Mrs. Burch.

Early History.

At the general election held Sept. 26, 1842, a new board of Commisioners was elected, composed of Philip Aldrich, Joseph Haskill, and Philander Prescott; Joseph R. Brown was re-elected Clerk of the board. At the first meeting of this Board, Mr. Brown not having qualified, William Holcombe was appointed by the board and acted as Clerk up to 1850. Much of the work was done by his deputies. The County Board passed through several changes which are unimportant, until our county of Chisago was organized. Much of the business transacted during this long period, was granting liquor licenses and ferry charters, the annual qualifying of officers, levying of taxes and approving of accounts. That old record is a unique affair, comprising marriage certificates and other important incidents which should be preserved. In fact, it should by all means be deposited with the Minnesota Historical Society. The first Certificate of Marriage recorded reads thus:—"Certificate of marriage from Rev. W. T. Boutwell, uniting in marriage John Kinney and Sally Biajig; recieved and on file in this office. Dated November 6th 1843, at Pokegoma, W. Holcomb, Clerk;" also Certificate of Rev. J. S. Hurlburt, of the marriage of W. B. Dibble and Eliza McCaslin, Jan. 1st 1844; also the marriage certificate and license of Benjamin F. Otis and Ann Little Wolf, Jan. 6th, 1844; also certificate uniting Alexander R. McLond and Mary Jeffries.

The first road located in what is now Chisago county, was authorized at a meeting held April 2d, 1844. J. W. Furber, William Holcombe and James S. Norris were appointed Commissioners. At an election held Sept. 7th, 1846, by virtue of a law of Wisconsin, William Holcombe was elected delegate to a convention to form a Constitution. The vote stood, William Holcombe 114, and Joseph R. Brown 77. St. Croix County was again organized for Judicial purpososes, January 1847. On the 6th day of April, 1847, an election was held for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the late Territorial Convention for the anticipated State Government; also a resolution relative to negro suffrage, and an election was ordered for Sheriff. The vote resulted as follows.

For the Constitution, 65, against, 61. For equal suffrage to colored persons, 1, against, 126. For Sheriff, Walter R. Rail, 58, W. H. C. Folsom, 72.

The law organizing St Croix county for Judicial purposes, made Stillwater the county seat, and fixed the time for holding the first term of court on Monday, June 14, 1847, and attached it to Judge Dunn's district. This was the first district court held north of Prairie du Chien. Hon. Charles Dunn presided, Morton S. Wilkinson, was Prosecuting Attorney, Joseph R. Brown, Clerk of the Court and W. H. C. Folsom Sheriff.

The Grand Jury was composed of the following gentlemen:

John McKusic, J. W. Furber, J. L. Taylor, W. R. Brown, Chas. Cavlier, J. A. Ford, Hazen Mooers, C. Lyman, C. A. Tuttle, Hilton Doe, Elam Greely, Martin Mower, Jr., Edward Blake, W. B. Dibble, Hermon Crandall, Jerry Ross, James Saunders, Joseph Brown, J. R. Irving, J. W. Simpson, John Holton, Pascal Aldrich and Albert Harris.

Hon. Charles Dunn who presided over the courts of the Western district of Wisconsin for many years, was a man endowed with those gentlemanly attainments that always rendered his courts dignified, prompt, and acceptable. He has long since retired from the Judicial ermine, and is now a worthy citizen of Lafayette County, Wisconsin. The first criminal tried for murder in Minnesota, was arraigned at this court before Judge Dunn. "Nodin," (or the wind,) a Chippewa Indian had been committed (for want of a jail), to Fort Snelling, the United States Officer in command kindly receiving him from the county and keeping him in confinement free of charge.—"Nodin" had his investigation in March 1847, before W. H. C. Folsom, Justice of the Peace in Stillwater, and in the absence of a Sheriff—the acting Sheriff Fisher, residing at Prairie du Chien—the Court deputized Ham Gates to take charge of the criminal, and gave him a commitment reccommending him to the clemency of the officers at Fort Snelling. Mr. Gates would take the criminal over on condition that the Justice would accompany him to the Fort with suitable tools for protection. An armistice was entered into between the Justice and the Deputy Sheriff, a team was hired, "Nodin's" hands were tied with a small rope, the Justice carried a large pistol, and Ham took a hatchet. The route traveled was circuitous. The only way of travel was by Bissels Mound, thence to St. Paul. On the way over a fine opportuniy occurred for shooting a pheasant—the team was stopped, and Ham prepared to fiire, when lo! and behold! the pistol was without a lock. CHISAGO.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—While the most conservative Congressmen to-day express the belief that there is no prospect whatever of preventing the other States from following the secession example of South Carolina, others are hopeful that something may yet be done in the way of compromise, which may at least preserve the border States.

Amongst the means suggested by the latter class is the establishment of a line, by an amendment to the constitution, similar to the Missouri Compromise.—Other amendments have been submitted to the consideration of members from all sections of the country, and as they have received some degree of consideration, it may be mentioned that they provide—

First—That the territories shall not be acquired otherwise than by treaty.

Second—The whole inhabitants of any territory numbering 20,000, shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its government under the rules prescribed by an act of Congress, and the legislature thereof may determine whether to recognize slavery or not during its territorial existence.

Third—Whenever any territory preparatory to its assuming a state of sovereignty, having inhabitants equal to the number rebuired for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the original states,

Fourth—Congress shall not interfere with slavery where it exists under the sanction of law, nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one slave state to another.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—[*Times correspondent.*]—Mr. Trescott, bearer of the President's message to South Carolina was also charged with the duty of consulting the state authorities as to their purpose after the ordinance of secession was passed.

He returned last evening and reports everything quiet and no danger of a collision with the federal government. To-day the arrangements are perfected and things remain in *statu quo* until after the commissioners shall have failed to arrange for a peaceable separation.

Secretary Thompson will soon follow Cobb. He entered his office to-day but did nothing more than look after a few lettters on his table.

Cobb has at last resigned, but his successor has not been nominated, although rumor says differently. One report is that Mr. Guthrie has been named, and another, Mr Holt takes the treasury, and rion. L. O. B Branch takes the Postoffice Department. Still another rumor is that Mr. Schell goes into the Cabinet.

A messenger from South Carolina arrived to-day, bringing the vote of that state for President for the next four years He delivered the vote and drew the pay for his services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—[*Times Correspondence.*]—Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Guthrie Secretary of the Treasury, as the money men here say he cannot replenish the Treasury, while it is believed that a northern man could have been nominated who would.

Secretary Thompson had a long interview with Governor Floyd to-day, in which he is said to have urged the propriety of both resigning. Governor Floyd declined co-operation, and declared his purpose to retain his post till the close of the administration.

A prominent South Carolinian arrived this evening from Columbia, and reports the popular sentiment there opposed to the peace council now understood between the state and federal authorities. They argue the immediate taking possession of all public property within the limits of South Carolina.—The proclamation of Governor Gist seems to favor this sentiment. Mr. Keitt left for home this evening with the understanding and declaration that he should come back no more. He says nothing can stop South Carolina from going out of the Union, but she will not interfere with the federal authorities unless she was interfered with.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The bill which passed the House yesterday, authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 treasury notes, gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell them at the market rates, as the wants of the government may require; the bids to be invited by a notice of ten days.

The post office committee of the House met this morning, to consider an overland mail route to the Pacific. After consultation they unanimously adopted a bill, the duties of which are as follows: That the Postmaster General advertise for proposals for carrying the western mail overland daily between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Cal., by the central route from July, 1860, to July 1865; Denver city and Salt Lake to be supplied weekly without extra charge, the amount not to exceed $800,000 per year. Letters and papers are to be carried through by the contractors in 20 days and pamphlets, magazines and public documents in 30 days. A bill authorizing temporary steamship service from New York to San Francisco. The services to be subjected to discontinuance on ninety days notice and is to continue until otherwise ordered by Congress. In case the daily overland contract is not taken with the sum limited, the bill is to be reported to the House this week

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucy, was to-day requested by the President to act as Secretary of the Treasury in addition to his present duties, until a successor shall be appointed. Mr. Cobb formally took leave of the President.—The interview being pleasant and of a private character.

The House Union Committee held their first meeting to-day and organized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland, now at the head of the patent office, has accepted the secretaryship of the Treasury. At the meeting of the committee of thirty-three to-day, Mr Nelson submitted a proposition which he deems a suitable basis for adjustment. Ultra southern members are inclined to reject all propositions, and declare a reconstruction of the government is inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, was unanimously confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury to-day, as was ex-Governor Weller, of California, as Minister to Mexica.

Secession News.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—There was an animated contest in the Legislature for the election of Governor to-day.—The following is the second ballot, necessary to a choice 82: Pickens, 53; Johnson, 50; Rhett 58; Jamerson, 27; Townsend, 1; Barnell, 1; Chestnut, 1. On the first ballot, Pickens and Johnson tied. The election was postponed until Wednesday.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec., 11.—A bill to provide for the election of delegates to the state convention to be held at Baton Rouge, on the 23, has passed the Houses. In the House a strong effort was made to put the question—convention or no convention, before the people.

The military bill passed both houses, appropriating $500,000 for the appointment of a military commission; also for the organization of volunteer companies; and arming the same, and for establishing a military board, will be convened immediately, and some one sent for the purchase of arms. Amendments were proposed in the House forbidding the purchase of arms, and was referred to the Joint Committee. This created considerable fun.

The Legislature adjourned until tomorrow, when the session will probably adjourn *sine dine*.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—The report from the East that the Secretaryship of the Treasury had been tendered to Hon James Guthrie, is entirely without foundation.

Gov. Magoffin has ordered a motion to be entered in the Supreme Court, for a writ of mandamus against Gov. Dennison of Ohio, growing out of the latter's refusal to surrender a fugitive slave, upon Magoffin's requisition.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—The Charleston *Courier* believes a compromise impossible.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 13.—The Senate has adopted a report appropriating $500,000 for the exigences which secession may create.

Large secession meetings were held last night at Savannah, Columbus, and Atlanta, Georgia. So far the meetings have been rather conservative than otherwise. All, however, are in favor of resistance in some form.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* yesterday published a presentment of the grand jury in the Federal District Court, declaring the Federal Government worthless, impotent; and a nuisance, for permitting violations of the constitution, in a State nullifying the fugitive slave law, and for other causes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A letter from a distinguished source just received from Alabama, says that the co-operationist or conservatives will cary every county in Northern Alabama in the election of delegates to the convention, and ten or more in the middle or Southern Alabama, thus rendering doubtful the question as to which side will triumph in the convention.

Col. Taylor a leading Bell man of that State, has written a letter thoroughly favoring co-operation. If, however, the ordinance of secession be passed, the conservatives will insist on its being submitted to the people for reflection.

Private accounts from Georgia state that the conservatives, under the lead of A. H. Stephens, H. V. Johnson, Mr. Jenkins, and others, were in strong hopes of carrying a majority of the members of the State Convention, and that the conciliatory tone of the Republicans will do much to strengthen southern conservatives.

A circular has been prepared by southern extremists addressed to their constituents, and is privately presented to Congressmen of that class for signatures.

Notwithstanding the denial to the contrary, the President received a week ago the most distinct and expressive assurance that South Carolina would not resist the Federal authorities during his administration.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—A spontaneous meeting of some 300 of the most substancial citizens of Buffalo, was held last evening at the United States court room, fhr the purpose of requesting Hon. Millard Fillmore to proceed to the State of South Carolina as a messenger of peace. A committee waited upon Mr. F., and he expressed the warmest sympaty with the purposes of the meeting. He said, however, that he had been invited to attend a meeting upon national subjects of great consideration to this state, and that he should feel bound to await the result of the latter step.

Full Returns from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 9.—The pony express from San Francisco, with dates of the 28th ult, passed here at five o'clock A. M. Full returns from every county in California have been received.—Totol vote, 119,597; Lincoln, 38,702; Douglas, 38,060; Breckinridge, 3,441; Bell, 8,794. No other news of importance.

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Dec. 10—The House to-day passed a bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territory—but two dissenting voices.—The bill will be considered in the council to-morrow, and will probably pass that body in a few days.

The Union Committee of Thirty-Three.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House Committee of Thirty-Three met to-day, and took the following action on that portion of the message referring to the pending of difficulties in relation to the south.

Mr. Rust offered the following :

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this committee the existing discontent among the southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the government, are greatly to be regretted ; and that any reasonable and proper constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees, to preserve the peace and perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment :

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this committee the existing discontent among the southern people, and the growing hostility among them, are greatly regretted, and that any reasonable and proper remedy, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

This amendment was rejected by the following vote of the committee :

AYES—Messrs. Corwin, Adams, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, of Wisconsin.

NAYS—Messrs. Milson, Winslow, Love, Whitney, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben Davis, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Myers, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windom, Stout.

Mr. Ferry named the following as a substitute :

RESOLVED, That whatever grievances exist, which affect the rights of the citizens of any part of the Union, and are capable of removal by the action o Congress, ought to receive full and appropriate remedies, by the action of the federal legislature, either by resolution, statute or amendments to the Constitution, or by recommendation for the call of a general council of the states, as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose aforesaid.

This resolution was also rejected by the following vote.

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Morrill, Morse, Washburn, Curtis.

NAYS—Messrs. Corwin, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis, Whitely, Tappan, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Davis, of Mississippi, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Burch, Windom, Stout.

The resolution of Mr. Rust was then adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Messers. Corwin, Milson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis, of Maryland, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Howard, Rust, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windom, Stout.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Ferry, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburn.

Mr. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, declined to vote, and Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, who has heretofore been present with the committee, was absent to-day.

The Postmaster General's Report.

The Postmaster General's Report is a business-like paper, presenting facts clearly, and stating the deductions from them intelligibly. The revenue falls short of the expenses about $5,655,705, and the total expenditure has been $14,874,782 The revenue of the department, estimated previously at four per cent, has actually increased nearly seven per cent, in the last year. The efforts of the department are continually directed to diminishing the expenses and the deficiency the last year has been diminished $600,000. The total sum received for stamps and stamped envelopes was $6,261,533.34, an increase of $608,782.82 over the sales of 1859. More than two-thirds of the revenue of the department comes from stamps. All letters not prepaid are now sent to the dead letter office, and about 2,000,000 dead letters are received annually ; of those which contain valuable inclosures, more than three-fourths are misdirected, or illegibly superscribed. The propriety of declaring the streets and cities post routes is defended, and Congress is asked for authority to permit carriers of drop letters to charge two cents for what the carriers of the despatch post only charge one.—There are many interesting points in this document, which cannot be more briefly stated than in the report itself. The registration of letters is condemned. There are only 433 postoffices at present subject to direct appointment by the President, of which 4 are in Minnesota.

South Carolina Bound to Secede.

The following letter, addresed by ex-Governor Hammond of South Carolina, to the mass secession meeting at Columbus, Georgia, has, at least, the merit of brevity and directness :

REDCLIFFE, Nov. 21, 1860.

GENTLEMEN :—I have just received your dispatch. It is impossible for me to comply with your flattering request. South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union on the 17th or 18th of December next. She intends to try it fully, at all costs. No more compromises of any sort. She will take no *guarantees*, but will go out high and dry forever. If Georgia will back her there will be little or no trouble. I only wish she had called her Convention and gone out first. We don't want to lead.—We will gladly give Georgia the lead and all the honors. Let her put forth her hand and grasp them. She is and must be the Empire State, of the South, and South Carolina will have, perhaps, a hard time without her sustaining arm.

Your ob'd't servant.

J. H. HAMMOND.

Committee of the mass meeting, Columbus.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, on the 28th day of May, 1857, Charles A. Mondelet and Mary L. his wife, executed and delivered to Thomas S. Whitacre and George C. Starbuck a mortgage dated on said day under their hands and seals and duly acknowledged by them, and containing the usual power of sale upon default in the condition thereof, whereby they did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Whitacre and Starbuck their heirs and assignees forever, those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Pine and formerly in the county of Chisago, and State, then Territory, of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit : The south west quarter of the north east quarter, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter, of section twenty-six, [26] in town thirty-eight, [38] north of range twenty-one, [21] west ; also one undivided half of the south east quarter of section thirty two, [32] in township thirty-eight, [38] north of range twenty, [20] west ; which said mortgage was conditioned to be void if the said Charles A. Mondelet should well and truly pay, or cause to be paid according to the terms thereof, a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith, for the payment—eighteen months from said date, by said Mondelet to said Whitacre and Starbuck, of four hundred dollars with interest till due at the rate of three per cent per month and which mortgage was duly filed for record and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county of Chisago, on the 4th day of June, 1857, in book B, of mortgages, on pages 204 and 205, and there is at the date of this notice claimed to be, and is actually due on said note and mortgage the sum of Six Hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty cents. That no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by reason of said default in the condition of said mortgage, and pursuant to the power of sale therein contained and of the statutes in such case made and provided, the above described mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Chisago, at Taylors Falls, in said county, on the 26th day of January A. D 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due and owing on said note and mortgage and the legal expenses of sale.

Dated Dec. 10th 1860.

THOMAS S. WHITACRE,
GEORGE C STARBUCK,
Mortgagees,

J & C D. GILFILLAN
Attorney for Mortgagees

J. W. MULLEN,

HAS received a Fresh Lot of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES,

For the Holidays,

CONSISTING OF CANDIES OF

Every Description,

GREEN APPLES, RAISINS,

Nuts, Oysters, Sardines,

CITRON AND FIGS.

ALSO,

A Fresh Supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Fiscal Statement of the Town of Taylors Falls, A. D. 1860.

BILLS AUDITED.

Jan. 2. Patrick Fox, for services as President in 1859,	$ 8,00
Jan. 2 J. D. Ballard, for services as fire warden	3,00
Jan. 2. J. D. Ballard, for services as judge of election	2,00
March 7. Wm. Comer, for services as judge of election	1,00
March 7 S. D. Gould. for services as judge of election	1,00
March 7. W. H. C. Folsom; for services as judge of election	1,00
March 7. O. Richardson, for services as judge of election	1,00
March 7. Taylor & Folsom, for labor on Walnut street culvert	25,00
March 7. G W Seymour, for services as engineer for 1859	100.00
March 7. T. S. Kenyon, for labor on Bench street culvert	56,00
March 7. S. I. Merrill, for labor on Bench street culvert	66,00
March 7. Freeman Jewett, for labor on Bench street culvert	18,00
March 7. W. H. C. Folsom, for bills of sundries	205,00
March 7 Smith & Whitings, for team work	17,25
March 7. M. J. Webb for bill of sundries	33,75
March 7. Samuel Glen, for work on Bench street culvert	17.00
July 2. E. W. Holman, for labor on River street culvert	20,00
Sept 10. F. H. Pratt, for printing ordinances	28,50
Sept. 10. W. H. C. Folsom, for bill of lumber	7,52
Sept. 10. S. I. Smith. for Treasurer's Book and stamps	1,65
Sept. 10. Treasurer's Fees	2,15
Bal. of indebtedness in 1859	78,50
	$693,82

RECEIPTS.

May 11. G. Munch. for dog tax	$ 1,00	
May 21, Samuel Dresser, for dog tax	1,00	
May 26. A Bair, for dog tax	1,00	
June 1. L W Folsom do do	1,00	
July 2. E W Holman, for liquor license	15,00	
July 2 J W Mullin, for liquor license	15,00	
Sept. 21. O. Richardson, for liquor license	17.50	51,51
Indebtedness on all accounts audited to date		$642,3

S. I. SMITH.
Recorder *pro tem.*

Taylors Falls, Dec. 5, 1860. no 43-4w

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vedgetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merit, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigerous youth and feeble age ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States.

NEW YORK. Aug. 22, 1855.

I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution.

LAWRENCE REID
Prof. of Chemistry.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
CHISAGO COUNTY, }

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
TAYLORS FALLS. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the amount of taxes levied in Chisago County for the year 1860, is as follows, viz:

For the support of the State Government	$2,397,25.6
For the support of State common schools	1,498,28.7
For defraying county expenses	1,797,91.2
For repairing roads	1,541,13
For township expenses	732,42.3
For Town expenses (Taylors Falls)	1,497,81
For special school tax (Amador)	30,02
Total,	9,203 87

The aggregate amount of each town including the delinquent of 1859. is as follows:

Taylors Falls	$3,111,61
Franconia	873,04,8
Chisago Lake	710,01,6
Wyoming	2,642,97,1
Sunrise	2,924,83,4
Amador	516,74,1
Rusheba	295,35,7

Town Treasurers whose bonds are approved by the Supervisors of their respective towns and filed with the Register of Deeds, can receive the tax duplicate of their towns by applying to the County Treasurer after the 10th instant.

Notice is also given that the Treasurer will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes at the place of holding elections in the several towns, on the following days, viz :

At Franconia on Thursday January 10th, 1861.

At Chisago Lake on Tuesday, January 15th, 1861.

At Wyoming on Thursday, January 17th, 1861.

At Rusheba on Tuesday, January 22d, 1861.

At Sunrise on Thursday, January 24th, 1861.

At Amador on Friday, January 25th, 1861. Afterwards at Taylors Falls.

WM. COMER,
County Treasurer.

Taylors Falls, December 1, 1860.

John H. Smith, BLACKSMITH,

Government Street.

Practical horse shoeing and blacksmithing in general promptly attended to. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited, and the public are assured that entire satisfaction will be given ; terms reasonable. 2-y

CITY BREWERY,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.

SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER,
n3 1y

LAND WARANTS,

LAND WARANTS,

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY - - - - MINNESOTA,

N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendence.
n 41-6 m

S. C. WHITCHER,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

CORNER OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.
28-1y w

TAKEN UP.

CAME in to the inclosure of J. J. Mathews, on Friday the 23d inst., a red steer, two years old, white star on forhead, and white spots on the belly.

The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. J. MATHEWS.

Taylor Falls, Nov. 26th 1860. 41-3

$100 Reward

IS offered on conviction of the thief or thieves who have taken pine lumber from the South half of the North-west quarter of section 11, township 35, range 21 west of the 4th principal meridian.

no 43-3w W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABEAR.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. 1-tf

Dr. Guysott's Improved

EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.

YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula or King's evil, cancers, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald heads, rheumatism, pains in the bones and joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulder, general debility, dropsy, jaundice, lumbago, &c.

The following case of Benjamin Hughes, is one of the most astonishing on record After forty years' sickness, two years excruciating torment the amputation of one leg and the body and limbs almost a mass of eating, putrifying, discharging ulcers, to be cured by eight bottles of Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is almost miraculous.

READ THE CERTIFICATE.

TALAPOOSA Co., ALA., Jan. 2

DR GUYSOTT—Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet. In 1848 they got so bad that I had to go on crutches, and in 1850 I had one leg amputated above the knee In about 9 months after my leg broke out in large eating and running sores, from my knee to my foot, and discharged a great deal of offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large biles, which discharged much offensive matter, and at the same time my left arm had broke out in large running sores nearly to my elbow

The misery that I have suffered for the last two years I cannot describe to you. I was in such agony that I never rested day or night. I was given up to die, and by the help of God I had made preparation for death, and had had pointed out to my family the place where to bury my remains

In October last my son brought me one of your bottle wrappers: I read it and found record of some wonderful cures performed by your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA. I sent and got two bottles of it, and commenced taking it. In two weeks, to my great astonishment, my sores all became easy, and I could sleep all night, a thing I had not done in two years. When I had taken six bottles, my sores were all healed My sores got well as if by enchantment. I have now used in all eight bottles of your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and I now consider myself well I am at a loss for terms to set forth the worth of this medicine, or to express my gratitude for what it has done for me I must call it the savior of man from misery while living upon earth.

BENJAMIN HUGHES.

Quart bottles. $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

JOHN PARK.
Cincinnati, O

IT IS A FIXED FACT!

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

SIR James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his treatise on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec, and other modern pathologists." Dr Carswell, who investigated such matters as thoroughly as any other man, says: "Pathological Anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular pythisis (pulmonary consumption).

It is not a Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say time after time, in the crowded hospital and truth telling Dissecting room They are from men who could have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emblazoning falsehoods.

THE REMEDY WHICH WE OFFER,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c., many of them after Every Known Remedy had Failed to Reach the Disease

Do not procrastinate, but make use of Wistar's Balsam, and live

Sold by JOHN D. PARK, Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in Taylor Falls by GEO. W. SEYMOUR, and by Druggists in every town in the state 22-3m

SHOE —AND— LEATHER EXCHANGE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAIN AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully announces to the citizens of the St. Croix Valley that he is prepared to make to order.

Everything

In the Boot & Shoe Line,

Equal in style to any of the Eastern cities.

Special Care taken with Repairing

Also keeps on hand an assortment of

LEATHER,

Which he will sell as low as any House in the State!

Cash Paid for Hides!

20 1y Z. E. BINNS.

GEO. W. SEYMOUR. SHERWOOD D. GOULD

Seymour & Gould.

GENERAL AGENTS,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

ARE prepared to furnish full and complete abstracts of title to lands in Chisago county, and will give prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Pine and Chisago counties, Minnesota, and Polk county, Wisconsin.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	Taylor Falls, Minn.
Col. L. W. Folsom,	" "
Josh. L. Taylor,	" "
Hon. D. A. Robertson	St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. E. S. Edgerton	" "
Sanborn, French & Lund	" "
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.
Hon. Uri Osgood,	Joliet, "
Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.,	New York City.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C

n1-1y

Bateaux for Sale.

BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER

kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.

EMIL MUNCH,
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min.

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, &c.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enameled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Plaining, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.
June 21, 1860. 18 y

Barnes & Hutchins,

AGENTS FOR THE

Minnesota Packet Company,

NORTHERN LINE,

La Crosse & Milwaukee,

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI,

—AND—

Illinois Central

RAIL ROADS

AND

Northwestern Express Company.

Rates of fare from Prescott to points East or South ALWAYS less than from St. Paul or Stillwater. 14 6m

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Boots and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in

NEW YORK,

CHICAGO OR ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,
THIRD STREET, - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

Michael Gonter,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

A GOOD assortment constantly on hand and made to order from the best of stock, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do for old copper.

20 52

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,

M. C. TUITLE,

Third Street, Over Express Office.

ST. PAUL, MIN.

This is the only establishment west of Chicago where

Life Size Photographs

Are or Can be Made.

Having secured the services of a FIRST CLASS ARTIST, I am prepared to make Photographs from miniature to life size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerreotypes or ambrotypes of deceased friends can have them enlarged and colored to life

Pictures of all kinds made in the most approved style. Leathor pictures and ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.

Stock and apparatus furnished to country operators on the most reasonable terms

For Cash.

22 1y

NEW MEAT MARKET,

J. D. Ballard,

PROPRIETOR,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that he has recently opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,

Mackerel, White-Fish;

LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,

HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash.
Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

Smith & Whitings,

MERCHANTS

AND

General Traders.

ALSO DEALERS IN

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Constant on hand

SEASONED DRESSED SIDING

AND

FLOORING.

NO. 7, FIRST STREET.
n1-1y

PUTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

Folsom House,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA

W. W. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

Chisago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

Chisago Seminary.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:

Common English branches	$4.00
Higher " "	$6,00
Languages	$8,00
Primary Department	$2.00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.

A. A. YORK, Principal,
MRS. A. A. YORK, Preceptress.

Nov. 28, 1860. 41-3m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of, and under the seal of the District Court, for the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in and for Ramsey county, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1859, which said judgment was docketed in Chisago county on the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1859, in an action wherein J. Y. Caldwell, Charles L. Willis and Newton W. Chapman, partners as the Sunrise City Mill Company, are plaintiffs and John A. Brown Defendant, in favor of said plaintiffs, and against said Defendant, for the sum of Two Hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest from rendition, I have this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1860, levied upon as the property of the above named defendant the following described real property, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to wit :

Fifty feet of the westerly end of Lots Number seven [7] and eight, [8] in Block Number ten, [10] in the Town of Sunrise City, County of Chisago and State of Minnesota, according to the Town plat as recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds of Chisago county, Book D. pages 14 and 15.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the eighth day of December, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, I shall sell at public auction the said real property to the highest bidder for cash, according to the statute in such case made and provided, to satisfy the said judgment and execution with interest and costs thereon.

Dated at Taylors Falls, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1860.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago county.

n 36 6w

The above sale is hereby postponed until Tuesday, the 18th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock M.

Taylors Falls, Dec. 8, 1860.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago county.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Nels Peterson and Helen his wife, of the county of Chisago and Territory —now State—of Minnesota, to Lars J. Stark of the same place, dated the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1858, and duly recorded on the same day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Chisago county, in book B of Mortgages, pages 481 and 482 on which there is now claimed to be due to the said Mortgagee the sum of two hundred dollars; and no suit at law having been commenced upon the note for the above sum, principal and interest, bearing even date with this mortgage,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz:—The North-west quarter of the North-east quarter, of section number twenty-one, (21) in township number thirty-four, (34) North of range number nineteen (19) West, will be sold at public auction, to the highet bidder, at the office of the Register of Deeds, at Taylors Falls, on the nineteenth day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with costs and expenses of sale.

LARS J. STARK,
Mortgagee.

Taylors Falls, December 11th, 1860.
no 43-6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, COUNTY OF CHISAGO, ss.

Edwin Tallcott, }
against }

IN pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the First Judicial District for the county of Chisago made in the above entitled action, bearing date on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1860, I, John Moulton Jr., the undersigned, Referee appointed by said Court to execute said Judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the outer door of the office of the Register of Deeds, in the Town of Taylors Falls in said county of Chisago, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 18 0, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say :

All that piece or parcel of land together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying and being in the County of Chisago and State of Minnesota described as follows to-wit :

The South half of the South east quarter of Section eleven [11] in Township Thirty three [33] North of range Twenty [20] West.

Dated Taylors Falls, Min., Oct. 16th A. D. 1860.

JOHN MOULTON, JR.
Referee.

LORENZO ALLIS, Plaintiffs Attorney. n35 6w

NOTICE!!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Stillwater & St. Croix Falls

MAIL AND STAGE LINE!

ON and after Tuesday, November 13th 1860, the subscriber will run a tri-weekly Stage from Stillwater to St. Croix Falls (carrying the U. S. Mail), in the following manner : Leaving Stillwater every Tuesday and Friday and returning every Wednesday and Saturday. Having put on good Teams and good covered Hacks, passengers and baggage will be carried on reasonable terms.

n-40-tf E. B. WHITCHER.

Samuel Pierson,

Practical Watchmaker,

Cor. First and Bench Sts.,

(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted. n-40-17

DENTISTRY.

Dr. De Montreville,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of its branches, at his office over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

20 tf

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

THE NEWSPAPER OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) REPUBLICAN.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) *Republican* has now gained national reputation as the first of provincial journals and the most thorough and varied of New England newspapers. Its editorial discussions, independent alike on political, religious, and social questions, cover every variety of subjects in which the public is or should be interested, and have secured respect and attention for their individualism, their practical distinctness, their piquancy, and their common-sense. In news, its columns gives evidence of thorough care in condensation and sifting, and presents a kernel of all that is passing at home and abroad. While of general literature, its pages present an ample store, both original and selected, and constitute it one of the most popular and useful fireside journals of the country.

Among the leading special features of The *Republican* are, a full summary of New England News, arranged by States, and extending in each Daily to two columns, in each Tri-Weekly to four, and in each Weekly to from four to six columns; an Editorial Review of the Week of from two to three columns; a Weekly Review and Summary of Religious Intelligence; Weekly original papers on the Farm and Garden; Monthly Summaries in Science and Invention; Special Correspondence from Boston, New-York and Washington; Original and selected Stories and Poetry to the extent of six or ten columns weekly; and a Summary of latest Market News.

The Weekly *Republican* is printed on a double sheet of the size of the New-York Journals, and gives each Week *forty-two* columns of reading matter; and the daily papers appear each Saturday on a sheet of like proportions.

The Editors and Proprietors of The *Republican*, encouraged by a generous public appreciation, and hopeful for better times for the country through the great political revolution, which has had their support from the very inception of its instrumentality, will continue to maintain and perfect the distinctive characteristics of their journals, and render them worthy of the still wider circulation, which they bespeak from friends and the public. They seek, especially, to render The *Republican* the organ and representative of New-England life and character, and make it the Favorite Family Newspaper of Yankees at home and abroad.

Dr. HOLLAND ("Timothy Titcomb"), the popular author, continues connected both with the editorial and proprietary departments of the paper; and his pen constantly enriches its columns. In addition to his various editorial articles, he will furnish during the coming year a special series of papers over his own name.

The readers of The *Republican* for 1859 will be glad to know that a new series of New York letters from the gifted pen of "M. C. A." will commence at once, and be continued through 1861.

TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN—For the DAILY PAPER,—one copy, one month 50c, —one year $6,00 [illegible] address $4,00.

For THE TRI-WEEKLY (published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings)—one copy, one month 30c: one year $3; ten copies to one address $25.

For THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.—one copy 6 months $1; one year $2; two copies to one address one year $3. To clubs by mail—five copies to one address one year $7; ten copies $12; twenty copies $20; (and one to the getter-up of the club); forty copies $40, (and a copy of the Tri-weekly Republican); one hundred copies $100 (and a copy of the Daily Republican.)

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, and the paper is stopped when the time of payment has expired.

The Daily Republican is sent to clergymen in service for three dollars per year; the Tri-Weekly for two dollars, and the weekly for one dollar.

Specimen copies sent on application.

SAMUEL BOWLES & CO.,
Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

North Carolina.

The Raleigh *Register*, after asking the question, "What claim has South Carolina on the co-operation of North Carolina?" proceeds as follows:

"This is a question which it well becomes every North Carolinian to ask himself. It is manifest that in her secession move South Carolina has taken counsel of what she deemed her interests, and has not paid the slightest attention to the interests of other States. She wants *free trade and cheap negroes*, and she secedes that she may get them. As far as North Carolina is concerned, we do not remember to have seen her name mentioned in any of the speeches and proceedings in South Carolina. It is *Carolina* and the Cotton States all the time and the existence of North Carolina as as a member of this Confederacy has been ignored by her arrogant and pretentions neighbor. Why, then, should North Carolina tuck herself to the tail of the great (!) *nation* of South Carolina, and share the fate which her enormous follies will bring on her?—North Carolina, we apprehend, is not so enamored of either free trade or *cheap* negroes as to leave the Union to get them. Her interests are exactly the other way in every particular, and if the great nation (!) of South Carolina consults her interests, why may not her more modest and unpretending neighbor consult her interests?"

A schoolmaster asked a fair pupil in the grammar class, "Can you decline a kiss?"

"Yes, sir, I can, but I hate to plaguily," she replied, dropping a perplexed courtesy.

The population of Boston is 170,000.

The Minnesota Weekly Times.

We desire to place in the hands of every man in Minnesota during the Presidential Contest, a copy of our Journal, and for this purpose we have reduced the price to an unparalleled low figure, simply at the cost of the paper upon which the TIMES is printed. It will be our endeavor as well as our pleasure, to make the Weekly Minnesota Times a reliable Republican journal, and the best newspaper in the State. Great care will be taken in the selections, and in a judicious management of the editorial department.

From the 4th of July, then, until 7th of November, we will send the Times to clubs of one address, at the following rates:

Two copies,	$1,00	in advance.
Five copies,	2,25	do
Ten copies,	4.00	do
Twenty copies,	7,50	do
Thirty copies,	11,00	do
Forty copies,	14,50	do
Fifty copies,	18 00	do
One hundred copies.	35,00	do

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY TIMES.

We have greatly enlarged our Weekly and it is now printed in a quarto form of eight pages, and is, without exception, the best paper in the State. We put our rates at a very low figure:—

3 copies, $5; 5 copies, $8; 10 copies, $12; 20 copies, to one address, (and any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum) $20; twenty copies to the address of each subscriber, (and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each) $24. ☞ Any person sending us a club of 20 or more will be entitled to an extra copy. ☞ The cash to be paid invariably in advance.

T. M. NEWSON, Editor & Publisher.

Pioneer Printing Company,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

PUBLISHERS DAILY & WEEKLY

Pioneer & Democrat.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

	DAILY.	WEEKLY
1 copy, one year, to country,	$ 6,00	$2,00
3 copies, "	17,00	5,
5 copies, "		8,
10 " "	54	10
20 " "	100	20
20 " " where each copy is directed,		24

Payment always in advance.

Also Publishers of the compiled statutes of Minnesota, from 1849 to 1850, published by State authority; approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court; recognized by the courts as legal evidence of State laws. 1080 pages large octavo. Price, $5,00.

Also publishers of the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports, published by authority of law. Vol. II. containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 424 pages, price $3,50, will be forwarded by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price.

Will supply county officers at short notice with every description of blank-books, such as Records, Dockets, Order Books, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, &c., at prices fully as low as the same quality can be procured, west of Philadelphia or New York. Address,

PIONEER PRINTING CO.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

GEO. R. MELVILL,

[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FORWARDING,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

CIGARS, &c.,

86 LEVEE,

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

HONEY, THE BEST OF HONEY!

I have a valuable recipe for making Honey, which will send to any person upon the receipt of 50 cents—we make and use it in our family at half the cost, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine bee made Honey, "from which it cannot be told." Any person who will make and sell it can clear from $2 to $3 a day—it only requires four articles to make it, and they can be had at any store for 50 cents. Every family may have this delightful luxury or any lady can make it in fifteen minutes at any time. Three cent postage stamps as good as money.

The Pulaski Times, published at Hawkinsville, Georgia, of Thursday, March 24, says: Dr. R. Smith, of this county, presents us with a beautiful article of Honey, equal, if not superior to anything we ever saw. The Honey is manufactured by Mrs. Smith, according to the directions given in a recipe, which she purchased of Dr J. P. Creager, Baltimore City Md. Any person can get this receipt for making honey, and be independent of the honey-bee, by writing, with 50 cents inclosed, to

DR. J. P. CREAGER,
No. 558 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WHY IS LABOR HARD WHEN WASHING?

We have a Chemical Process.

For Cleaning Clothes by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling and with very little rubbing. By this method much hard labor is saved, the washing can be done in half the time, and the clothes are very white and clean and last longer, for they are not worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines, &c. The articles used cost but little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the recipe to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of 50 cents: three cent postage stamps as good as money. Address

J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore Md.

☞ If you really want something nice, do not miss the HONEY OR WASHING RECEIPT, for they are all I claim for them and they should be in every family.

Oct 11, 1860 no34-3m.

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufactures, Printers, Book binders, and dealers in Wall Paper. American Sabbath School Union Publications.

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

Folsom & Dresser,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS,

AND

Ready Made Clothing,

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE, &c.,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of

PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every style.

LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.

A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.

A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,

Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.

At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for

Cash or Ready Pay.

Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

W. S. Peck,

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,

—AND—

Ornamental Painter,

IMITATOR OF

WOOD AND MARBLE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Blacksmithing,

A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction. n1-1y.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABEAR.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

SAW MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS.

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY,
President.

St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

HASTINGS FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP,

THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

ALL KIND OF MACHINERY

THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish mouldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

Iron and Brass Castings,

Of every description, and Babbit Metal

IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in New England, and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be procured anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that he has

The Best Establishment of the Kind in
THE NORTH-WEST.

If any doubt this statement, they are invited to call and examine the same for themselves.

A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but he particularly invites the attention of

Mill Owners and Farmers

Owning threshing and reaping machines, needing repairs, or who may want new articles manufactured.

Orders for work promptly attended to.—Prices reasonable; and all work done at this establishment will be warranted to give entire satisfaction

Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.

A. R. MORRILL, Proprietor.

Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,

No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min. n2-1y

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law.

TAYLOR & FOX

Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2-tf

Farming Lands,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settler to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 38, Range 17; town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 36, range 20, towns 35, 36, range 21.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

OLD Newspapers for wrapping paper, for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

Beardsley & Lyford,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Nails, Glass,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin

WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisfy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

N. S. Dunbar,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

Groceries & Provisions,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

Pork, Fish, Salt, Butter, Lard, Oils,

CHEESE, SYRUPS,

Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,

NAILS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.

Country Produce always on hand.

NO. 7, LEVEE.

PRESCOTT, - - - WIS. n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,

Commission Merchant,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.

Brick Building, on the Levee. Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

—AND—

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE.

Prescott, - - - - - Wis. n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,

DEALER IN

Hard ware, Stove,s Iron,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS. n1-1y

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,

PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

A. H. Young,

CLERK OF THE COURT

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc., promptly executed.

Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent. Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1-1y

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swem,s Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-1y

A. H. YOUNG, M. M. FITCH,

Young & Fitch,

Attorneys and Counselors

AT LAW,

WISE'S BUILDING, PRESCOTT, WIS

General Insurance, Land, and

TAX-PAYING AGENTS.

Atlantic Monthly.

Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its

FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a

NEW ROMANCE,

ENTITLED

THE PROFESSOR'S STORY:

Written expressly for its pages, by

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

Chisago Seminary,

LOCATED AT

Taylor Falls, Minnesota,

Under the Supervision of

Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches.	$4 per term	12 weeks,
Higher "	6 "	"
Languages, "	8 "	"

Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE.

Each number of the magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year, thus comprising nearly 2000 pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations, accurate plates of the fashions, a copious chronicle of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers of June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each; and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Fourteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, two dollars each, and also in half calf at two dollars and fifty cents.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine. They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $1 a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2 a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine is received, is three cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York.

The $1 Minnesotian.

To put the Dollar Minnesotian within the means of every family in the State, we have concluded to offer it to yearly subscribers in clubs at the lowest possible prices, only a little above the mere cost of the white paper on which it is printed, viz:

CLUB RATES PER YEAR.

1 copy,		$ 1 00
5 "	to one address,	4 50
10 "	"	9
15 "	"	13
20 "	"	15
25 "	"	19
30 "	"	21
40 "	"	26
50 "	"	30

☞ For the Presidential Campaign and for a week after the election, half the above rates.

☞ No paper sent without the money.

Sixty cents a year (when sent to a club of 50) for a St. Paul Weekly containing during the winter months the proceedings of the State Legislature and the latest telegraphic news, is certainly unexampled in the line of cheap newspapers.

To our liberal offer we trust the Republicans of Minnesota will at once respond by getting up clubs for the Dollar Minnesotian.

Address,
DR. THOS. FOSTER, Agent,
Minnesotian Office, St. Paul.

THE GREAT FEMALE PILL!

Dr. J. P. CREAGER, is the General Agent, Wholesale & Retail, for Dr. "Wheeler's" Celebrated Female Pills.—These Pills are truly valuable for Ladies, for they will restore monthly courses, where they may stop from any cause whatever. They never have failed in any case where the directions around the box containing the Pills have been strictly followed. Indeed there has no case of failure ever come our knowledge. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe. Single box mailed to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of one dollar, by

J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore City, Md.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!

ANY lady who will send her address to Mrs E. CREAGER, Baltimore, Md., with three three-penny postage stamps included, will receive by return mail, something of importance to her.

"Woman know thyself and be happy."

DR. CREAGER is the Sole Agent for Dr. WINNERS' Celebrated Matrimonial "Series." 3 Books, No 1 "A Book for Young Men designed to prepare them for Female Society." No. 2, "Errors in Courtship" No 3, "Reproductive Control," either of which will be mailed to order, post-paid upon receipt of 25 cts.

Lumber.

ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prices, at the Chisago mills. W. H. FOLSOM.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political dicussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns thro'out the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mecanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends.—We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE	[311 issues per annum]	.....$6
SEMI-WEEKLY	[104 " " "]	.....$3
WEEKLY	[52 " " "]	.....$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies $5, Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent.—For a club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1,20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20 with an extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills.—The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address: THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St.
NEW YORK

SAVE A DOLLAR!

Peterson's Magazine.

SUBSCRIBE FOR 1860.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine has already a circulation of 100,000; but it is to be greatly improved for 1860. It will contain one thousand pages of reading, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored fashions, twelve colored Berlin work patterns, eight hundred wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music.

All this will be given for only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson's." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETS

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write Originally for "Peterson." It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plates, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's dress can be cut; without the aid of a mantumaker.

☞ It is the best Lady's Magazine in the world. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—One copy for one year, $2,00; Three copies for one year, $5.00; Five copies for one year; $7,50; Eight copies for one year, $10,00; Sixteen copies for one year, $20,00.

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.—Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, the Proprietor will send two magnificent mezzotints of Niagara Falls, each 12 inches by 25, and of a size, therefore, for framing—one representing the American, and the other the Canada, or Horse-shoe side.

☞ No such splendid offers ever before made. Address, postpaid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut st., Phila.

☞ Specimens sent gratis.

State Library

Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 27, 1860. NUMBER 45.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received.

Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising.:

One Square, (12 lines,) one insertion,	$1 00
" " Each additional insertion,	50
" " One year, - - -	$10 00
One-fourth column, 3 months, -	15 00
" " " 6 " - -	20 00
" " " 1 year, - -	25 00
One-half column, 3 months, - -	20 00
" " " 6 " - -	25 00
" " " 1 year, - -	40 00
One column, 3 months, - - -	30 00
" " 6 " - - -	50 00
" " 1 year, - - - -	75 00
busines cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$8 00
" " " 6 months,	6 00
" " " 3 "	4 00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37½ cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.
OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basa street, Taylor Falls. Minnesota n–1y

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.
OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1– y

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the Post Office.
CALLS attended to promptly. Particular attention paid to disease of the eyes.
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA,
n1–1y

M. A. DOWLING,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
TAYLOR FALLS, M NNESOTA.
WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.
REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N C. D Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon R C Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon T M. Fullerton,	"
Hon G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq.,	Dover, Delaware

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.
REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas, M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.

n1–1y.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
General Land Agent.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2–1y

George W. Seymour,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.
Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses, Patent medicines, "all kinds."
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1–1y

J. J. Spengler,
Merchant Tailor,
Bench St., Taylor Falls.
ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted.
y1–1

Selected Poetry.

THE "LONG AGO."

[The following, which we find floating like a wind-driven waif upon the great sea of American newspapers, without name or index of ownership, is certainly one of the most beautiful things we have ever seen. It is, indeed, almost matchless in beauty. Who can be the author of it? Does any body know?—[Baltimore *Patriot.*]

It was written by BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, of the Chicago *Journal.* [Eds. *Commercial.*]

Oh, a wonderful stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broad'ning sweep and surge sublime,
That blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the year is a sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast with its ebb and flow,
As it glides through the shadow and sheen

There is a musical isle on the river of Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying

And the name of the isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow,
There are heaps of dust, but we love them so:
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments SHE use to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone bef
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh, remembered for aye is the blessed isle
All the days of our lives till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closed to slumber awhile:
May our "greenwood" of soul be in sight!

Miscellaneous Department.

From Arthur's Home Magazine:

THE RUSE.

BY LIZZIE LINWOOD.
(concluded.)

"See to it, Aunt Mercy—something must be done." The voice was indistinct; she did not recognize it; and, waiting until she heard the outer door close, and knew the vistor was gone, she rapped lightly and entered her friend's room, as she was privileged to do, without being bidden.

Aunt Mercy laid her hand gently upon the head that was laid confidingly in her lap, and smoothing the silken hair, murmured—

"Poor child—poor child! Thee hast seen much trouble for one so young."

Kindness never fails to draw tears from the sensitive, sorrowing being.—And so Alathea wept, long and quietly, and found relief for her overburdened spirits.

"But what makes you so sad to-night, dear?" asked the kind woman.

Alathea hid her face. How could she tell of the strange event of the evening? But, gradually, her friend drew it all from her

"And is thee sure thee does not love Ellis Edmunds?" asked Aunt Mercy, when, amid tears and blushes the story was finished.

"I do not know," was the amusingly innocent reply.

"Does thee think thee would like to see him married to another?"

Alathea looked thoughtful. She raised her head upon her hand, and looking up into her friend's face, replied earnestly,

"No, Aunt Mercy, I don't believe I should. Perhaps I might before——"

"Yes child, perhaps thee might have seen it before he spake such words to thee as he did to-night. But, my daughter, a young, unoccupied heart like thine does not often resist an offer of love from one like Ellis Edmunds.—And love that is not resisted, is taken home to the heart and guarded jealously, and whoever meddleth therewith canseth pain."

"But, Aunt Mercy, he will give his love to another and despise me. O, how could I be so foolish and unwise, and apparently indifferent. And he has been *so* kind to me!"

"Couldn't thee send him a message, telling him thee has thought better of it?"

"O, no—no—no. I would not for all the world. Nothing can be done unless he should repeat to me what he said to-night, and, of course, he never will. O. if I could only think he wouldn't *despise* me, and think me an ungrateful, heartless being." And Alathea wept again, the sad, mournful tears such as she had not shed since the great loss that left her fatherless and motherless.

"God will take care of thee my child," said Aunt Mercy, soothingly. There was a cheerfulness in her tones, and a look of hope upon her countenance that told she saw a brighter future for her young friend than the young girl could see for herself.

It was late when Alathea sought her own room; but the soothing words and friendly counsels of her pious friend had quieted her mind, and her night's rest was sweet and undisturbed.

But, the *morrow!* O, why does the morrow come to break the quiet slumber we have wooed with faith, and hope, and prayer, and self-control—why does it come to bring back again the burden of life, and crowd us on to further cares and troubles.

Alathea sat herself down early to her sewing, and before the sun went down her work was completed—all she had in the house to do. She carefully folded it, and laid it aside until Mr. Edmunds should send—she felt sure he would not come for it. But he did not come or send, either, and the next day Alatha sent it to the store. She waited anxiously for the messenger to return. But he brought nothing but the pay for the work—no message, and no more work was sent.

And now how was God going to "take care" of the poor orphan girl—poor, only so far as gold and silver were taken into the account? for Alathea Du Pont was not a common seamstress.—She had a mind stored with a variety of useful knowledge, and, though innocent and inexperienced, she was one to be admired. Her mental worth was known and acknowledged throughout the little community around, and her young employer had not felt that he was in the least stooping when he asked her hand in marriage. He had gone away sorrowful at her strange reception of his proposals, determined that he would not urge a suit that, perhaps, was disagreeable, though he had by no means intended to give up his oversight of the young girl.

—

Alathea sat brooding over her dark prospects, trying to devise some new way of employment, when the door suddenly opened, and Aunt Mercy entered.

"Did I not tell thee,' continued her friend, "that God would take care of thee, my child? Now listen to me. My little income has been unexpectedly increased one half, and it is no longer necessary for me to live so alone. I desire to rent these rooms with my own, and, if thee will accept of a home with me until thee can do better, thee shalt be most heartily welcome. Thee knows that I have sick turns sometimes, and it will be very comfortable for me to have some one to take care of me then, so thee sees thee will not be at all dependent, but, in reality, a help to me. And now, my daughter, if this arrangement will be agreeable to thy feelings, we will enter into it without delay."

Poor Alathea! Like the word of pardon to the languishing prisoner, so did this unlooked for offer of a home come, like a great mercy, in this her hour of need. She threw herself into the friendly arms that opened to receive her, and wept great tears of gratitude.

Busy days followed, during which Alathea had scarce time to think of Ellis Edmunds at all, or to regret his absence. But when they were all settled again, and the long afternoons came and went without a sigt of him who had been so frequent a visitor, and an uneasy feeling began to creep into her heart in spite of her frequent declarations to herself that she had nothing now in the world to trouble her.

Aunt Mercy had never mentioned Mr. Edwards name to her since the evening she had repeate to her his offer of marriage; and no one in the house ever inquired afte or spoke of him. But in the silent stillness of her own room, the question often arose in Alathea's mind—"Does thee think thee would like to see him married to another?" A sigh and pressing of tears to her eyes was always the answer. She met him occasionally in the street, but a bow was the only recognition he gave her. Pride and sorrow held by turns the ascendency in her heart and she determined at length to send him the small amount that stood against her. At her especial reqnest he had always accompanied whatever was sent her from the store, with a bill of the same, so that she could at any time, see her exact indebtedness to him. The bills, however were always receipted.—The sale of a piece of embroidery occasionally, since she had been in her new home, had kept her supplied with a little money, so that she easily raised the amount necessary to liquidate the debt.

It was with no little agitation the brief note was dropped in the Post Office. There was nothing in it which called for a reply, but she secretly hoped to get some word in answer.—She looked, however, in vain—no answer came.

With new resoluteness, Alathea determined to dismiss all thoughts of Mr. Edmunds from her mind. She selected books from the library her father left, and spent all her leisure time in reading and studying. She laughed, and sang her old, favorite songs, though Willie sometimes complained because she would stop short when he was almost asleep, and leaning her head down upon his pillow, would seem to forget what she was doing. Walking became distasteful to her, until finally, nothing but a pressing necessity could induce her to go into the street.

Aunt Mercy looked on with a quiet smile, seeing much deeper into the young girl's heart, than she could herself. And so weeks passed away, until six months had rolled around since the new arrangement had been made. The most perfect harmony existed between all the members of the household, from Aunt Mercy herself down to the black and white kitten that nightly purred in Willie's arms.

It was a mild afternoon, late in autumn, that Alathea took a sudden determination to visit a sick family a little way out of the village. Aunt Mercy put up a little basket of delicacies, and full of kindly feelings, she set out on her errand of mercy.

It was a long walk—something over a mile—and the quietness and pleasantness of the day invited the deepest and holiest thoughts.

As soon as she was fairly beyond the limits of the village, Alathea gave herself up entirely to her musings. Her mind wandered back to the time when she was loved and cherished by fond parents, and then came in the scenes of sickness and death—her own desolate condition afterward—then very naturally, followed the rememberence of Ellis Edmund's kindness to her, and the long, happy hours they passed in pleasant and profitable converse—then, the last evening when she had offended—and the same as discarded him. And despite all her efforts at calmness, the tears flowed freely.

A fallen tree by the roadside offered an inviting place of rest, but just as she was seasing herself upon it, the report of a fouling piece near by drew from her a little shriek of terror, and brought her suddenly to her feet again.

"Pardon me," said a voice, and in an instant a young man was by her side.

"Mr. Edmunds."

"Alathea."

The surprise was mutual, and, evidently enough, mutually pleasant.

"I am sorry to have frightened you—I have disturbed you unintentionally," remarked the young gentleman, "and if my presence is disagreeable, you shall be relieved of it immediately."

"*Disagreeable!*" Alathea extended her hand with a smile and look of pleasure that was not to be mistaken, and allowed herself to be led unresistingly to a seat upon the fallen tree.

"I have been treating myself to a ramble this afternoon," said Mr. Edmunds, retaining the hand he had taken and seating himself by the blushing girl, "but I had not dreamed of so agreeable a surprise as this."

Alathea raised her full, dark eyes inquiringly to the young man's face as though she had not heard aright. But the earnest, admiring gaze she met, dispelled every shadow of a doubt, and deepened the blush upon her face almost to painfulness, and caused her to seek concealment for her embarrassment in downcast eyes and bowed head. But her hand remained clasped in his, and the arm that was gently laid around her gave no offence.

Ellis Edmunds had not been entirely ignorant of Alathea's feelings toward him for the past six months. He had read them in her heightened color when they had casually met. He was satisfied of her heart's trembling when he received the dainty little note containing the money she pretended to owe him. And—intriguing lover—he had drawn from Aunt Mercy all the wanted to know—the young girl's careful avoidance of all mention of his name—her growing absence of mind and disrelish of company—and now, he felt the time had come for him to take her to his heart and home—a *welcome* bride.

It is not necessary to repeat the words that made Ellis Edmunds and Alathea Du Pont one in the sight of Heaven—wanting only the seal of the man of God to made the union valid to the world.

It was a long and satisfactory conference; and not until the sun sank low in the west, were the pigeons, and the fowling piece, and the neglected basket gathered up, and smiling questions asked and answered as to the disposal of the almost forgotten things."

It was decided that the call should be made, and the brace of pigeons added to the delicacies to tempt the appetite of the poor invalid.

It was a rude dwelling they visited, but care and neatness shone out from every spot within and around it; and, as Alathea presented in her own simple and affecting manner, her little gifts to the feeble being who lay supported by pillows, Ellis Edmunds felt that he had chosen wisely and well.

The call was necessarily short, for the gathering twilight reminded them that it was a long walk back to the village.

Very tenderly did the happy lover draw her shawl closer around his affianced bride, for the dew was falling, and the air damp. But she laughinly assured him that there was sufficient joy and warmth within to repell all outward action of the cold.

"Blessings upon ye, darlings," said Aunt Mercy, as the two entered together, and she saw at a glance, the understanding there was between them.

That old, rich smile was upon Ellis Edmund's lips again, and a deep, beautiful expression, more womanly for the past six months' conflict shone upon the face of the sweet girl by his side.

"Yes, Aunt Mercy," said the young man, "it is arranged now. I leave her to your keeping only for a little time longer. Make ready three weeks from to-morrow, for upon that day have we agreed to commence our life-long, and we hope, happy companionship."

—

The news of the approaching marriage spread rapidly through the village, and calls and congratulations came from every quarter. Little Willie was wild with delight at at the prospect of having a brother, and at seeing Mr. Edmunds again in the house. He had grieved much at his absence, but his wonderings had always been hushed by his sister, and now that both were unrestrained they soon became fast friends again.

But—Alathea—a perfect change had come over her. Instead of the blushing timid girl, she now appeared the calm, collected, dignfied woman. She fully realized the greatness of the responsibility that was coming upon her; and in her great happiness, she plead with her Heavenly Father for wisdom and guidance.

The young man's love deepened almost to veneration, as he saw this great and surprising change in the young being he had won. He clasped her to his heart with a tenderer feeling, and a fuller resolve to make her life happy beyond the possibility of sorrow—so far as lay in his power,

—

"Hast thee never wondered, Alathea," said Aunt Mercy, the week before the wedding, "how my income came to increase, so that I had the means to offer thee a home, when thee felt destitute and deserted?"

Alathea looked up from the cake she was frosting, and replied—"Yes I did wonder very much about it, but as you did not seem disposed to tell me how it came to pass, I thought I would not be inqusitive."

"Well, here is some one who can inform thee with regard to the matter," and Aunt Mercy's eyes turned toward the door that led into their little sitting room.

Ellis Edmunds entered the kitchen, rapping lightly upon the open door for permission.

Alathea did not start or blush; but, laying down the knife she was using, she turned around with such a comical expression of wonder, and thoughtfulness, and new intelligence upon her face, that her lover laughed outright, and taking both her hands in his asked—"What now?"

"Did you hear the question Aunt Mercy just asked me?"

"Well, suppose I did."

"Now, this is too bad," said Alathea, as the light kept breaking in upon her mind.

"Too bad, was it, you little piece of prudery, for me to try to keep want from the dearest object I had ever seen?"

"But—I do not like to think—"

"Then dismiss it from your mind, entirely, you foolish little thing, unless, indeed you wish to discard me now on account of *obligations* past."

The look of love and confidence that beautified the face upturned to his, fully satisfied the young man that of all possible thoughts, the thoughts of *discarding him* would be the last and most terrible that could be presented to Alathea's mind. And gently drawing her with him into the little sitting-room, they renewed their vows of perfect trust and let their spirts mingle in that delightful union that earth cannot sever, and Heaven will not.

From the American Agriculturist:

Curing Beet and Tuanip tops.

In seasons of short hay crops for fodder, and also upon farms where large quantities of roots are raised annually, the following method of curing beet and turnip tops may be found serviceable in adding to the supply of fodder. It is described by an English farmer in the *Mark Lane Express*, and is said to be regularly practiced in France and Belgium, where root culture is extensively followed. The plan may be good—we give it as we find it:

The roots are taken up in dry weather, the tops cut off close to the bulb, and carefully laid in small heaps. Trenches, twelve or fifteen feet wide, are opened, as for storing potatoes or turnips, and as deep as the dryness of the soil will allow. If the land be quite wet, the trenches should be dug quite shallow, and the ridge or heap of the leaves raised above the surface. When the trenches are ready, a layer of tops eight inches deep is put in, gently pressed down, and salt sprinkled on at the rate of three-fourths of a pound to every four cubic feet of tops; then another layer and more salt are added, and so on, drawing in each layer until a ridge is formed at the top above ground. Earth is then thrown over the whole, and beaten smooth and hard with a spade, and a drain is dug around the trench to carry off the watter that is shed from the sides. As the moisture evaporates from the tops they will settle, and cracks will be opened in the earth above them, which must be smoothed over, to shed rain perfectly.

The lower layer of leaves should be thicker than the upper ones, to prevent them from becoming too salt by the drainage from above. No straw is used, it would retain moisture and rot the leaves. The evaporation and curing will be complete in about six weeks, when the fodder is ready for use, and, is said, will remain good until late in the Spring. When thoroughly cured, the foliage is quite dry, and has the appearance of dead leaves.

It is said to be particularly valuable for milch cows, increasing both the quality and richness of the milk. The usual quantity fed, is about one bushel a day to each cow. All animals relish and thrive well upon it. When fed green, especially during wet weather, the leaves are apt to scour animals that eat them.

How to take care of the Baby.

I was very much pleased with Martha's sensible remarks in the Nov. Number on this subject. Being fully aware of its importance, and having had some experience, with your permission I will offer a few suggestions.

1st. Every mother who would keep her baby healthy, must see that it is properly clothed. I am not about to tell them, (as many writers on this subject do) to keep the little neck and arms covered, for this I know they will not do. I think the use of flannel of the first importance; not the gauzy stuff generally sold for infant's wear, but *real* flannel worn next to the skin, both summer and winter, till the child is at least two years old. Make the sleeves of the under garment snug, to protect the armpits, and accustom him to the out-door air. Thus protected, he will be free from colds, and many other diseases so fatal to infants.

2d. In all ordinary cases, a mother may find time for her household duties, if she has not previously *taught her baby to cry.* This is too often done. The busy mother allows him to sit, till he is weary and out of patience, seldom going to his relief till the "squall" sets in good and strong. Then the mouth is stopped, and all is right. And he is no sinsible baby who does not soon learn what effects follow certain causes. In order to break him of this habit, pursue the opposite course. When he *begins to get uneasy*, take him. Persevere in this, and you will work an effectual cure; then, he will soon learn to amuse himself for hours without a thought of crying.

3d. The baby is often made uncomfortable and cross by being overfed.—Sometimes the mother wishes to rest a moment; and of course, she must take the baby. Or, the mother has a very interesting book, and when she reads she takes the baby to save time, and the child is allowed, or rather taught to nurse, whenever thus taken, and the little unfortunates's dinner hour comes so frequently that uneasiness producing ill-humor, or actual sickness is the result. Not that the mother should regulate this matter by the clock, only to allow sufficient time for digestion. By observing these hints, mothers will find that managing the baby much less difficult.—ALICE.—*Ib.*

Cakes for the Holidays.

As the festive season will soon be here, when a good supply of good cake is deemed indespensible by most housekeepers, I send for the *Agriculturist* a few recipes which I have proved to be good in my own practice, and can therefore recommend them to the public.—None of them are very expensive.

WELCOME CAKE.—Stir a cup and a half of sugar and half a cup of butter together, with three well beaten eggs.—Sift a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda with three small cups full of flour; this, with half a cup full of milk must be mixed with the above, and baked in a moderately quick oven. By adding raisins and currants, one half pound of each, a very good fruit cake can be made.

NEW YEAR'S CAKE.—1 cup of butter, 1 of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, ½ teaspoonful of soda, and caraway seeds to the taste. Flour must be added till the dough is fit to roll—these require a quick oven.

SPICE CAKES.—1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of molassess, ½ cup butter, a teaspoonful of spice, and one of soda dissolved in a little milk, add flour until it is quite stiff; then roll thin and cut in cakes.—Bake quick.

WEALTHY CAKE.—Take ½ pound of butter, ¾ pound of sugar, the same of flour, 4 eggs, 2 pounds of seeded raisins, 1 pound of currants, ½ pound of citron, 1 gill of brandy. Spice well with nutmeg and ground cloves. Bake slowly three hours. This cake will keep six months. Icing for the cake. Beat the white of two eggs to a froth, then stir in half a pound of powdered sugar. Flavor with a little essence of lemon, and spread on with a knife when the cake is cold.—ALICE.—*Ib.*

Premium Bread.

The following directions for making bread were given by the ladies to whom premiums were awarded for the best samples shown at the Presque Isle (Me.) Agricultural Exhibition: Mrs. C. P. Bean, says: "I take one and a half cupfuls of new milk, and the same amount of boiling water, and add flour to this to make yeast, and let it set till it rises; then add flour until the dough is think enough for baking. Then let it rise one half hour; then bake it."

Mrs. Sarah A. Emerson's method:—"Take one pint of boiling water, one-half teaspoonful of salt; when it is lukewarm, stir in flour until it becomes thick batter; set the dish in warm water in a warm place, until the batter rises; add flour until it is hard enough to knead; then let it set until it rises again, then bake it by a gradual fire until done.—*Ib.*

Bread without Yeast or Drugs.

Bread can be made light, wholesome, and palatable to the unpreverted taste, without rotting by fermentation, or poisoning with Saleratus, Cream of Tartar, etc., in the following manner:

Take cold water, the colder the better—ice water is the best—stir in *unsifted* wheat meal, so as to introduce all the air possible. Put in small patty pans (cake tins)—these are better than large dishes—and bake in a hot oven, hotter than for any other bread. Bake it for half an hour or more. A little experience in making and baking will convince anyone that bread can be made *light* without yeast or "lightening" of any kind, except air and water; and those who regard good bread as the staff of life, will ask no better. If any should not succeed the first time, *try again*, for it can be done. The baking is the most important part of the operation; the oven must be *hot.*—*Ib.*

A Touching Incident.

On a train recently which left Chicago on the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne R. Road, there was a touching incident that shone forth like the noon-day sun, the deep and lasting love of a sister.

There was on board, in the sleeping car, a young lady from Albany, N. Y., the only sister of a pale emaciated invalid who lay on a couch, the motion of the cars as it seemed, hastening with a sort of eager tremble, the life from him. A little over four years since, duty, as he thought, called him from the store in which he was engaged, to Kansas. He went there to battle for Freedom. He thought some one there was in danger—he went forth—concluded to make his home there—bravely toiled till he fell sick with the consumption and sent at last for his sister, a girl of about twenty and his only living relative, to come and kiss the death damp from his brow. She visited him, and her gentle care seemed to revive him, till he determined to set face towards the east and there seek health, or a quiet grave beside his mother.

They started, but the travel was too much for his wasted energies, and at Chicago he was carried on board the train, and laid in the berth, as though he was an unconscious infant. As he lay there pale and coughing, it was beautiful to see with what holy sisterly devotion would that girl watch beside him, fearful lest a wish might be formed, but yet unbreathed, that she did not anticipate. She wiped the clammy perspiration from his pale brow. She gently smoothed back his damp hair, and softly kissed his forehead as she bent over him. At times he would rally a little, and ask how far they had come, and sink back exhausted. Passengers gathered about ready and anxious to relieve him, but it was little they could do. At times he would, as he turned his weary head and closed his aching eyes, mutter—"*Oh how slow*—i never shall see my home!"—About twelve o'clock he asked the conductor "how fast he was running."

"About thirty miles an hour."

"*And I am going home faster than that,*" he muttered half unconsciously, as he could the better look up into her moistened eye.

A little past one, he asked his sister the hour. She told him. A few moments later he reached out his skeleton hand to place within hers, and almost whispered, "*Kiss me sister before I sleep,*" and closed his eyes. Slowly the muscles of his neck relaxed, his head fell gently to one side as though he were sleeping, his fingers loosened their scarcely perceptible grasp, and he lay there as quiet as a babe on its mother's breast. He was dead!

While the cars hurriedly bearing him to the home he so longed to see, his spirit, too impatient to wait the rapid pulsations of the engine, has left the body, and gone to find a mother in the invisible world. While the cars were rumbling along at a rate of speed fearful if one stops to think of it, death had overtaken, entered, and bore off in triumph a victim, and hastened on for an other.

There was more tears shed last night than those that fell like rain from the wearied and loving sister. The cars seemed to become still—silent as death as kind friends gently laid his head down from her lap and led her weeping away. There were tearful eyes, moistened cheeks and trembling hands, ready to do all that could be done for the deserted prison house of the flying spirit, and there were kind words, but none too kind, for the sister who now stood alone in the world. And there were those present who gladly volunteered to take charge of and accompany both the dead and the living to the home now completely desolate.

They who insist that man is altogether depraved—that there is not somewhere in the heart a spot that is ever alive to sympathy for those in trouble, should have seen the kindness manifested toward the dying, the dead and the heart-broken.

The fire eaters say that the Northern people depend on cotton. If these fellows keep on, some of them may find themselves *depending* on hemp.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Dec. 27, 1860.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if the written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

☞ Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis., He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Rounds & Langdon are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

The New Year.

The year 1860 is rapidly drawing to a close, and before another issue of our paper will be numbered with the dead.—To many it has been fraught with blessings innumerable, while to others it has, probably, been the saddest of their lives. As a people, however, we of the West have every reason to rejoice for the blessings bestowed upon us during the past year. Our crops have been abundant, and health and happiness have attended us on every side. We are just recovering from a severe financial crisis, which threatened, at one time, to swallow us in its ponderous jaws. Business, in all its aspects, is reviving, and the year 1861 beholds us a prosperous and contented people. True, we hear the mutterings of our Southern brethren, but to us they are not portentous of evil. We believe that when they take a "sober second thought," as they surely will, they will come to the conclusion that this Union was too dearly bought to be shattered because of the election of a Republican to the Presidency. No. However gloomy it may appear to many, just now, we honestly believe that the sunshine of truth and righteousness will soon break in upon them, and illumine their dark pathway, and that the year 1861 will see our Union still strongly cemented in the bonds of fraternal love. We are one of those who believe that this glorious Union, the just pride of our country, cannot be severed, except by bloodshed.—God grant that the time may never come when civil war, with all its attendant horrors, shall desolate our land.

To our patrons, to whom we have been a weekly, and we trust a welcome, visitor the past year, we wish a season of unalloyed happiness during the year upon which they are about to enter. May the giver of all good gifts abundantly bless them—as in the year past—is our earnest desire. To one and all we heartly wish a Happy New Year.

Our Traitor President.

There seems scarcely any doubt that old Buchanan is a traitor to the Union. His flat refusal to respond to the call of the officer in charge of Fort Moultrie for men and amunition to guard the property of the United States against the probable attacks of the Charleston mob, is pretty good evidence of this being the case.—Gen. Cass' resignation on account of this traitorous policy, shows that the old General has lost faith in the President's patriotism, and believes that he is playing into the hands of Disunionists.—Speaking of this matter the Chisago *Tribune* makes some remarks that meet our approval. It says:

"We have a word for old Mr. Buchanan's private ear. If Fort Moultrie falls into the hands of the ruffians who are now plotting disunion, and if the disaster is traced to his door, he will be held responsible for the crime of Treason—one of the definitions of which, in the Constitution, is "adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort." It will be a new excitement, decidedly, putting an ex-President on trial for treason; but the prisoner may rest assured that his last end, in case of conviction, will be more universally applauded than any other event in his career.

"Meanwhile, let not Mr. Buchanan's confederates in South Carolina fancy that the capture of the forts is a step in the right direction—a move calculated to lead the way to the political millennium. It will be only the begining of sorrows. If it costs them but thousands of dollars to take Fort Moultrie, it will cost them millions to hold it."

That's the Talk.

The New York *World* of the 13th says:

"Secession is revolution; and the necessary sequence (which no prudence or backwardness on the part of the executive can avert,) or revolution is *civil war*."

Yes; and we might as well war in the first place to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and to keep the revolting States *in* the Union, as to let them enjoy the advantage of going out peaceably, and then have to war them afterwards; for it is bound to come.

Congress.

Congress has been engaged principally, since our last report, in dicussing Union matters. Joe Lane, of Oregon, introduced a resolution on the 18th, favoring a Convention of delegates from the Northern and Southern States, the latter previous to its assembling to dictate the conditions necessary to their peace and safety in the Union, and deprecating any interference by the General Government in any steps they may see fit to adopt, in case these conditions are not accepted, and that in case of any danger of collision, the Federal and State forces are to be withdrawn. These modest propositions evidently came from those who are evidently bent on disunion, and are intended to make a trial of the strength of the Government, but prefer to disarm her before the day of contest comes.

Mr. Crittenden's plan to save the Union was also offered, and enforced in an eloquent speech. It is substantially a practical re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line, resticting slavery to the territory south of lattitude 36 deg. 30 min; denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the States, or in the District of Columbia, while it exists in either Virginia or Maryland, or to hinder the inter-slave trade on sea or land. It also provides more effectually for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and gives power to the owners to sue a county where a forcible rescue takes place, and suggests amendments which obviate the principal objections to the law in the minds of the people of the North.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered a sweeping proposition recently to settle the slavery question in the Territories, and thus remove it from the politics of the country.

He proposes to admit all the existing organized Territories as States into the Union, embracing Kansas, Nebraska, Arizonia, Utah, New Mexico, Decotah and Washington, at one fell swoop, by a single act of Congress.

By admitting these territories as States, the question of slavery would be confined to the people of those States directly interested, and thus be kept out of Congress and out of the rational politics.

Mr. Sherman offers the proposition, not as a compromise, but as a measure of pacification.

Resignation of Gen. Cass.

A telegram recently announced that General Cass had resigned the office of Secretary of State, and had been succeeded by Attorney General Black. The reason of the General's resignation, was that the President refused to reinforce the forts at Charleston, and to send a sufficient naval force thither to enforce the laws and protect the public property.

We had scarcely expected this independent and patriotic act on the part of the old General. He should have all credit for it at the hands of his countrymen.—The spirit of the old Jackson Cabinet of 1833, of which he was a member, has not all died out of his heart. There is now a probability that when Gen. Cass dies he will have a respectable funeral.—This probably closing official act of his life is a commendable one.

Social Gatering.—The little folks, to the number of from 45 to 50, together with some who looked and felt larger, had a social gathering on Monday eve, the 24th inst., at the Folsom House, and participated in a general good time. The party was started by the friends of the Union Sabbath School, and the children were made happy by the untiring efforts of Mrs. E. E. Edwards, Mrs. W. W. Folsom and others.

New Year's Ball.—There will be a New Year's Ball at the American House, Sunrise City, on Tuesday evening, January 1st, 1861. The Managers are D. Wilks, Sunrise City, and John Wilcox, Taylor Falls. Music by Ballard & Colby. Bill, $1,50.

Something Sharp.—We mean our wood saw, which friend Rabarge sharpened for us a few days since. He is a "Brick" to put a saw in order. Those who have dull saws, can get them sharpened by taking them to him.—(*Devil.*)

Singing School.—Mr. Guard commenced his Singing School some time since, and by some oversight we neglected to give it a notice. We understand that between 25 and 30 scholars are in attendance. It meets on Saturday Evenings. Success to it.

Stephen Samuel, of St. Croix Falls, has sold his large stock of goods to a gentleman in St. Paul, and is we learn to close up his business soon. "Stephen, Stephen, you're so deceiven'," &c., &c.

Snow.—In this vicinity there is but little snow. We all trust to have more in a "few days."

The *Minnesotian* comes to us regularly with the very latest telegraphic news, which some how or other it manages to receive, notwithstanding the *Pioneer's* "exclusive" contract. The Earle beat the Doctor on the contract, but he doesn't come out much ahead on the news.

We receive but one copy of the daily *Times* per week. What is the trouble friend Newson? You are not going to cut our acquaintance, are you?

George W. Seymour, Esq., arrived from the East on Friday of last week.—George has been paying his friends a visit, and returns as healthy and good natured as ever.

The friends of Rev. A. M. Torbet and lady, will pay them a donation visit to-night.

Items of News.

The land sales which were to come off on the 3d, in Kansas were not consummated. Mr. Maury, the register or receiver of the Land Office, was present. Several tracts of land were offered for sale, but there were no bidders and the sale was stopped. There was quite a large assemblage present, and General Harney was also there, with his troops, to see that everything went on right.

A letter to a gentleman in Cleveland from his sister, announces her arrival in St. Louis, she having fled from Atlanta, Georgia, on account of the perils that environ the States that threaten secession.

Mr. H. H. Tuckorman, a gentleman well known to a large circle in New York and elsewhere—the father of the poet and essayist H. T. Tuckerman—died recently, in the 76th year of his age.

A son of Mr. Spencer, American Consul at Paris, has been serving during the last part of the campaign under Garibaldi, as a Captain, although not yet of age.

The New York *Ledger* says that the stockholders of the *World* have subscribed an additional sum of $30,000 to maintain that publication on the two cent platform.

A new railroad is projected to run from Brunswick, along the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, to the famous watering-place, Cape Island.

Since the New York *World* has raised its price to two cents, its circulation has fallen off, the public considering it as two-centimential for these times.

The alleged forgery of the will of the late Senator Broderick, which gives $100,000 to the editor of a New York sporting paper, is to be investigated.

Hon. Alexander Harper, of Zanesville, Ohio, died, recently, in the 75th year of his age. He was in Congress three successive terms, some fifteen years ago.

General Williams, the hero of Kars, is the President of the Montreal (Canada East) Skating Club, organized for the coming winter.

Arkansas and Texas are the only two Southern States, which have doubled their population within the last ten years.

The newspapers of Maine are reviving the project of removing the seat of government of that State from Augusta to Portland.

A little girl in Puluski, Tennessee, was fatally poisoned a few days since, by eating patent candy.

Mrs. James K. Polk has presented to the Tennessee Historical Society, a portrait by Heally, of her late husband.

John Johnson, of Dayton, Ohio, paid his sixteenth year's subscription to the Washington *National Intelligencer*.

A son of Judge Lecompte, was killed by falling down an embankment at Kansas City, a few days since.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that Mrs. Burch and her mother will take up their residence this winter in Detroit.

Chisago County.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

TOWN OF SUNRISE.

This town next to Rushseba, is the northern town of the county, and contains two hundred and thirty-three inhabitants. In its area, it is the largest town in the county; embracing within its limits, townships 36 in ranges 21 and 22, and the fractional part of township 36 in range 20 bordering on the St. Croix; also township 35 in ranges 20 and 21, in all, five townships and a quarter. In this town of almost 150 square miles, stand both as the admonitory relics of the townsite and land speculation mania of '56 and '7, and the beacon light on the strand, to warn all future mariners who might be tempted to embark on that sea, of its fluctuating uncertainty, no less than five townsites. Upon some of these, their proprietors expended hundreds of dollars expecting a fruitful return. But alas! for their expectations. Aye, and alas! those, who seeing their beautiful lithographed plots, with a steamboat navigating a stream here, a grand mill privilege designated there, and a railroad, and all the state roads, and all the other roads ever conjectured and more too, entering there as fair representations, and paid their hard earned dollars for lots therein. Surely they can say in spirit and in truth, this my inheritance shall remain unto me many days. The following are the names, in which they severally rejoice, viz: Sunrise City, Washington City, Nashua, Drontherin, and Chippewa. Sunrise City forms rather the business center of the northern part of the county, and it is only one of the *quintet* above named that has taken root, and bids fair to prosper; and even it has, until quite recently, been showing "premonitory symptons" of a *preternatural* death. At present it commands quite a business, and having gone into the hands of other and more able proprietors, bids fair to do something in the way of improving its *natural* advantages. The most extensive farms in the county are carried on in this town; the most important of which are those of Messrs. W. H. C. Folsom, Wells Farr, B. B. Clover, and Smith Ellison. The Sunrise river with the East, West and Middle branches that principally compose it, and Goose Creek, are the most important streams. Goose Creek affords many good localities for stock farms, as well as do the middle and west branches of the Sunrise. The Sunrise has its source out of this town, which will be referred to in a future statement. Goose lake is the source of Goose Creek, and is a handsome body of water some two and a half miles long, by from a half to three quarters wide, situated in township 36, range 22. It is said that this township contains some very fine groves of pine, in the vicinity of the lake, and as near as can be ascertained from the public records, there has been as yet but very few entries made in this town. Goose Creek empties into the St. Croix, six miles above Sunrise City, and the Sunrise may be said to empty into the same stream at Sunrise City.—The soil of this town, owing to its extensive area of Territory it is presumed, and the numerous streams that wind their way through it. is not so uniform in quality as that of the town of Rushseba. The greater portion of it, partaking more or less of that sandy nature which is so universal throughout that portion of our State east of the Mississippi river.—The flats along the streams as a general thing are very productive, and yield abundant crops. The farms, though not so numerous as in other towns, are uniformally good and well farmed, and will bear a favorable comparison with those of any part of our State of an equal age. Their large barns, and they are usually well filled, their fine stock of all kinds, and some of it the very "first blood," and their numerons threshing machines, and large farms place Sunrise in an advanced position among the towns of our county, agriculturally. At least two-thirds of the uncultivated lands in this town, not owned by government, are held by non-resident speculators, and can undoubtedly be purchased at rather low figures. As intimated in the previous article, these statements are to be as strictly agricultural as the writer can make them; not taking any responsibility upon himself just now, to refer to the business and advantages and disadvantages, natural or artificial, of the various towns. With its prairies and oak openings, and in fact the general variety of soil which it possesses, the town of Sunrise affords good opportunities for opening farms easily. The means of ingress and egress through this town, have been well provided for by dame nature, and are well kept up by the town authorities. The following is the statement for the year ending June 1st, 1860, of this town:

No of acres cultivated	909
Value of implements	$2,005
Cash vaule of farms	$25,520
Bushels of Wheat	1268
" " Rye	513
" " Corn	4379
" " Oats	3085
Bushels Buckwheat	1125
" " Beans	57
Bushels Potatoes	4085
Pounds of Butter	1105
Tons of Hay	319
Pounds of Maple Sugar	1330
Gallons of Maple Molasses	69
No. of Horses	25
" " Milch Cows	57
" " Work Oxen	38
" " Other Cattle	86
" " Swine	189
Value of live stock	2975
Value of animals slaughtered	$996

It should be remembered, as before mentioned, that these statements only embrace those farms the products of which for the year ending June 1st, 1860, amount to one hundred dollars, representing thereby in this town only 25 of its farms in the above statement, while in that of Rushseba there were 32 farms represented, which of course accounts in part for the difference in the statements of the two towns.

Agricola.

Early History.

Three years elapsed from the time the question was first agitated in Congress, before the final passage of the organic act. On the sixth of August, 1846, an act was passed by Congress, authorising the citizens of Wisconsin Territory to frame a Constitution and form a State Government. This act fixed the St. Louis River to the rapids, from thence south to the St. Croix, and thence down the St. Croix to its junction, and thence down the Mississippi, as the Western boundary.

In the month of December, 1846, Morgan L. Martin, Delegate in Congrss from Wisconsin Territory, introduced a bill for the organization of Minnesota Territory. On the 23d of March, 1847, permission was granted to Wisconsin, to alter her Western boundary, East of the St. Croix River, so as to leave the St. Croix Valley within the limits of the proposed new Territory. Some of the members of the Wisconsin Constitutional Convention were in favor of extending her Western boundary to Rum River. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the St. Croix Valley were in favor of a line still further East, and our delegate elect to the Convention, William Holcolmbe, was elected over Joseph Bowron, who advocated that it was for the interest of the people in the St. Croix Valley to remain under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin. Our delegate true to the trust reposed in him, moved in the Convention to establish the Western boundary of Wisconsin, commencing at the mouth of the Montreal River of Lake Superior, up said river to its source, thence to Lake Courteau, and thence direct to Mt. Trempeleau, on the Mississippi. Several meetings were held in the old store at St. Croix Falls, favoring this scheme setting forth by resolution the identical interests of this Valley, that it should not be severed, the great distance from the State Capital, their isolated position, without roads connecting them with the settlements south. Copies of these resolutions were sent to the Convention, to the Governor of Wisconsin, to the Wisconsin delegate in Congress, and to the Chairman of the Committee on Territorial affairs. All proved of no avail.

The first Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, not being acceptable, was rejected. The second Convention to frame a Constitution was represented by Hon. George W. Brownell, then a resident of St. Croix Falls, now of Galena, Illinois. The election was held Nov. 29th, 1847. The candidates for the office were Brownell and Joseph Bowron. In the canvass the boundary line was the question. Mr. Bowron, with the State of Wisconsin for the St. Croix River as her Western boundary. Mr. Brownell with the citizens of this remote region, for the boundary further East.—This was a warmly contested canvass. A special session of the County Commissioners was held, and several new precints were created to obtain the whole vote of the country. To show the vote I will give the abstract of votes as canvassed:

	Bowron,	Brownell,
Willow River, (now Hudson)	7	4
Lake St, Croix,	7	14
Stillwater,	9	39
St, Paul	41	40
Marine Mills,		22
St, Croix Falls,	26	18
Clam River,	6	17
Apple River,	1	6
Wood Lake,	2	6
Rush Lake,	2	8
Osceola, (no election,)		
	101	174

On the 28th of May, 1848, the act to admit Wisconsin changed the boundary line to the present, and as first defined in the enabling act of 1846. The passage of this bill divided the St. Croix settlement, the interests of which should never have been severed.

On the 13th of March, 1848, an election was held for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution for the anticipated State Government of Wisconsin. This Constitution was adopted with little discussion, by a large majority, excepting the St Croix County vote, which was almost unanimous against it. It was hard to be placed under a State Government whose interests were so widely different. The early settlers here were blended together so harmoniously, having worked hand in hand for the general welfare of the whole, and opening up this remote region to settlement, they felt that dividing their interests by a State line, was anti-democratic.

We will ask, what were the thoughts of the moving politicians of that time on this subject? Why, the vote of Wisconsin we must have at the approaching Presidential election, and in she came, to be one of the Stars of the bright constellation, and the St. Croix became an unnatural boundary. The last vote of St. Croix County, Wisconsin Territory, before the division, was for the Constitution 17; against the Constitution 269.

Chisago.

(To be continued.)

The South Carolina Convention.

This Convention called by the Legislature of South Carolina to consider the difficulties between the North and South, met on the 17th inst., at Columbia. Mr. Jameson was chosen President on the fourth ballot, and, on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. A resolution was offered that when the Convention adjourn, it be to meet in Charleston, at four o'clock, on the day following. The resolution caused considerable debate.—One member, a Mr. Miles thought that the other States would geer at their timidity in the present crisis, and that the moral power of the present movement would be effected in other sympathysing States, if they adjourned to Charleston. Mr. Cocoran would never consent to leave Columbia until the ordinance of secession was passed, and urged members to stand up to their responsibilities, &c., Mr. Keitt said he was as ardently devoted to secession as any other man, and was determined to be with the Convention until their action was completed, but urged the adjournment to Charleston. He never would hurry through the proceedings of the Convention, and gave notice that no ordinance should be passed with his consent, until every point was duly considered in all its bearings. After further discussion, the motion to adjourn to Charleston was carried by a large majority. The reason for so doing, was on account of the small pox raging in Columbia.

On the 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M., the Convention met at Charleston, at Institute Hall. About 150 members were present, and the galleries wete filled with ladies. Nothing of importance was done, and after the standing committees were appointed, the Convention adjourned to the 19th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Charleston, Dec. 20.

The Chair announced the committee to draft a summary of causes for the secession of South Carolina, also four standing committees.

Mr. Ingall's reported the following ordinance:

We, the people of South Carolina in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, that the ordinance adopted by us in the convention of the 23 of May, 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the State, ratifying amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was passed unanimously, by 167 members, at quarter past one.

The news spread rapidly, and a crowd collected which did some immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph to the members at Washington. Carried unanimously.

The ordinance wes ordered to be engrossed on parchment, and is to be signed by the President and members at half past 6 o'clock this evening at Institute Hall, and is to be placed in the archives of the State.

In the debate on the adoption of the ordinance Mr. McGrath said: What you have done to day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving his authority from the General Government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which exists between this moment and the time the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated in the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the state except the General Government.

Mr. Gregg thought that all the laws of Congress should fall instantly to the ground.

Mr. Cheever said an immense chasm had been made in the law. It is necessary to avoid the inconveniences to the people, and the convention must take temporary arrangements to carry on the Government by all means.

Mr. Gregg. There is no law on the subject of the collection of duties in South Carolina.

Mr. Haynes. The Congress of the United States is no longer our government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the United States shall be continued.

Mr. Gregg. Congressional laws for the collection of revenue are for the support of the Federal Government, and all the Post Office laws fall to the ground on our dissolution with that Government.

Mr. Miles. We have to deal with stern facts and realities. We must prevent confusion, anarchy and derangement of our government affairs. Things must for the present remain in statu quo, or confusion will arise.

Mr. Hayne thought sudden action injurious.

Mr. Chestnut. We must revivify such laws as are best to preserve us from calamities.

Mr. Mazikek thought the present postal system a nuisance. He thought the public would be better served by private parties.

Mr. Calhoun. We have pulled the temple down which has been built three quarters of a century. We must clear the rubbish away and reconstruct another. We are houseless and homeless, and must secure ourselves from storms.

Mr. Dunkin. If that ordinance is passed things will go on in the custom house and post office exactly as now, until other arrangements are made by the government.

Further debate to about the same effect followed.

Charleston, S. C Dec. 21.

The convention met at noon. A prayer was offered in the course of which God was invoked to unite the people of the South in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Gen. Adams moved that they go into secret session.

An amendment to appoint a committee to invite the Governor, Postmasters and Collector to be present, was made. The whole subject was temporarily postponed.

R. Barnwell Rhett, chairman of the committee on an address to the Southern States read a long and able paper reviewing the injuries done South Carolina while in connection with the Union.

The committee refused to print the address until finally adoptad, and it was made the special order for Saturday.

Judge Wardlaw made a report by ordinance amending the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

After some other important matters the convention went into secret session, excluding all but members.

Washington News.

Washington, Dec. 18.

The bill amendatory to the Pacific Telegraph, introduced by Mr. Ely, proposes to extend the time for the completion of the line to December 1st, 1863. It allows the Company to remove to and build their line upon any Railroad which may be constructed by the United States Government from any part of the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific. Should the the company issue bonds, and sell the same, the government, if required, is authorized to pay the amount.

The House Select Committee referred to a sub-committee consisting of the members from the border Slave States, the amendments proposed from the southern side, to the Fugitive Slave law.

It is said in unusually reliable circles that a strong movement is going on in the border States upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line in favor of a great middle confederacy to be called the Central United States, or the Federal Republic of Washington, and includes New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the North-West on one side, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. Men high in position and influence favor it. It is said that it will soon be suggested officilly by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

The Democratic members of the Ohio delegation, at the conference of the delegation from that State last night, took pains not to commit themselves to any measure contemplating coercion, believing that this would result in civil war, nor to the support of Lincoln. They say that the conference was not devoted to the consideration of measures of adjustment to save the Union, as they had been led to expect.

[*Herald's Correspondence.*]—Mr. Aldrich of Minnesota, introduced a bill granting public lands and loan of the government to the People's Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Maine, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, and also the same to aid in the construction of the northern and southern Pacific Railroads. The bill enlisted a large number of members in its favor, who prefer it to the bill reported by the select committee of fifteen, the consideration of which is especially assigned for the 18th inst. A strong effort will be made by Northern, Western and Southern members to pass the bill reported by Mr. Curtis' committee.

Major Wayne, of the United States Army, son of Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, had been offered the post of Adjutant General of the State of Georgia—a position of honor and emolument. He has the matter under consideration. His acceptance is highly probable. Attorney General Black has received the appointment of Secretary of State. It is reported that Mr. Edward Stanton formerly of Pennsylvania, but now a resident of Washington, will be appointed Attoney General.

It is understood that Kansas will be admitted next week, the Democrats not designing nor desiring to interfere with the wishes of the republicans.

The Senate Territorial Committee will also bring forward a Territorial organization for Pike's Peak, her seventy thousand inhabitants, who are now without any protection, demanding speedy action in their behalf. Mr. Grow, from the House Committee, will also bring forward a similar bill, but, it is understood, designs to insert a clause prohibiting slavery.

Raleigh, N. C. Dec. 18.—The bill for arming the state has just passed the Senate after considerable debate by a vote of 41 to 3.

It comes before the House to-morrow.

There is much anxiety regarding federal relations.

The Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi arrived to day. A Democratic caucus is to be held to-night.

Washington, Dec. 19.

It is reliably ascertained that Secretary Thompson's intention to proceed to North Carolina as a representative from Mississippi, is to procure the co-operation of North Carolina with all the Southern States in tha event that Lincolns administration shall be so constituted as to damage Southern rights.

Columbia, Dec. 18.

At the inaugration of the Governor elect, Hon. F. W. Peckens, to day, the galleries of the Representatives hall were crowded with ladies. Mr. Peckens read his inaugural. His sentiments were decidedly for secession, and were warmly applauded. In the rear of Mr. Peckens, on the Speaker's stand, sat Hon. Howell Cobb and Messrs. Elmore and Hooker, commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

A report that South Carolina has passed an ordinance of secession, was bro't to the House this afternoon. It produced intense excitement among the members, and for a long time confused the proceedings.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the appointment of Edwin P. Stanton as Attorney General, and those of Deputy Postmasters and other minor offices.

Among the most active workers in the House to-day for the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill were Dr. Rote and Mr. Farwell, editor of the *Alta-Californian*. Senator Baker, of Oregon, was also busy engineering the bill through.

About $7,500,000 of the $10,000,000 loan has been paid in. Some of the large bidders for from $100,000 to $200,000 have deposited the entire amount.

The select committee of Thirty-three have as yet done nothing which excites particular interest, nor does there seem to be any curiosity respecting their secret movements.

About eighteen young ladies, just seceded from the seminaries of Pennsylvania and New York, passed through Washington to-day on their way south.

The report of the proceedings of the late Philadelphia Union Meeting was presented by Mr. Florence in the House to-day, and was referred to the select Committee.

[*New York Times correspondence*]—Orders have been issued to Maj. Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked. I am reliably informed that Major Anderson telegraphed here that he had surrendered a large number of arms which had been removed from the Arsenal to Fort Moultrie, to the Authorities of Charleston, on a demand being made for them. This was done in obedience, he says, to the spirit of orders he has received from Washington.

An official despatch giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession was received here this afternoon by President Buchanan. A number of Southern men were with him at the time, and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news. The passage of the ordinance produced intense excitement in Congress. To-day, when the despatch came, and it was announced that South Carolina had passed the ordinance of secession, and it is privately reported that the South Carolina members had prepared a farewell address to be delivered to-morrow morning for the purpose of going out in a body, and creating an impression. The Republicans immediately renewed the proposition to adjourn, and carried it. So the South Carolina members must wait till Monday to make their demonstration.

[*Tribunes correspondence.*]—Our city is quiet—even southern men are indifferent. Everybody expected that South Carolina would secede. Some interest is felt about her future action.

In the House Committee of Thirty-three, very little was done to-day.—The main feature was the speech of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. He showed the impossibility of the Republican party, in this advanced age passing an amendment to the constitution countenancing slavery.

Mr. Rust's proposition will be voted on to-morrow. The probabilities are that it will not pass.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Arrangements are making at the treasury for paying the interest on the public debt, on the 1st of January, in coin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

The *Tribune* Washington correspondent telegraphs at three o'clock this afternoon that a despatch was received in the House informing the United States that they are minus one State, but astonishing and almost incredible as it may appear to the seceders, the news created no excitement whatever. Mr. Garnett of Virginia announced the fact to the House.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.

The bill to arm the State passed its second reading in the House yesterday. An effort to take it up to-day was overruled. The commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi were publicly received to-day. The sentiment here is for the Union, but submission never. The north must concede, or the South goes out.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 21.

A large meeting of citizens was held at Ashland Hall last night. Resolutions were adopted recommending the holding of National and State Conventions, opposing coercion, favoring the arming of the State, and declaring against the African slave trade.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21.

The Methodist Conference of this State passed resolutions in favor of secession.

Ex-Gov. McDonald died at Marietta, Monday night.

New cases of small pox occured last Tuesday.

MOBILE, Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina was celebrated here this afternoon by firing 100 guns, the cheers of the people, and a military parade. There is much rejoicing.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina is greeted with great enthusiasm here. A salute of one hundred guns is being fired in honor of the event.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20.

Gov. Moore has ordered 100 guns to be fired at noon to-morrow, in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.

Senator Seward arrived home last night. He repudiated the telegraph and newspaper assumptions of his authority for or concurrence in the Albany *Evening Journal's* article of Tuesday. He says when he desires to be heard he is in the habit of speaking in his proper place for himself.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by John D. Ludden of Chisago County, State of Minnesota, to John Knott, special Guardian of Mary Magney and Robert Magney, infants, dated the 22d day of September, A. D. 1858, and duly recorded in the Register of Deeds office in Chisago County on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1859, at 2o'clock, P. M. in Book C of Mortgages, pages 221 and 222, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice to the said mortgagee twelve hundred and sixteen (1216) dollars according to the tenor of a certain note bearing even date with said mortgage.

And no suit or proceedings at law having been commenced to recover said amount. Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, in said mortgage contained and agreeably to the statute, in such cases made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to wit, all those parcels of land lying and being in the county of Chisago, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter of the south east quarter, and the south east quarter of the south west quarter, of section three, (3) and the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section ten, (10) and Lot number three (3) of section twenty-eight, (28) all in Town thirty-three, (33) Range nineteen. (19) Also the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-two, (22) and the north west quarter of the north east quarter of section twenty-seven, (27) and the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section thirty three, (33) in township thirty-four, (34) range nineteen, (19) containing in all two hundred and fifty-seven and twenty hundredths. [257 20-100] acres according to the United States survey, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office of Register of Deeds, in Chisago County aforesaid on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock A. M., to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the legal costs and charges of sale.

Dated at Taylors Falls Dec. 24th, 1860.

JOHN KNOTT.
Mortgagee.

LEVI W. FOLSOM, Attorney for mortgagee.
no 45-6w

Notice.

In pursuance of Chapter III, Section 22 of the general laws of the State of Minnesota of 1860, Notice is hereby given, that the rate of Taxation on each one hundred dollars valuation, and also the total amounts levied in Pine County for the year 1860, is as follows:

	RATE. C. M.	AM'T TAX D. C.
For support State Gov'nt	40 00	1669 34
For defraying Co. expenses	20 00	834 67
For support of State common schools	10 00	417 34
For building and repairing roads	80 00	3338 69
Total	150 00	6260 04

And Notice is further given, that in accordance with Section 35 of said chapter, if any person shall fail to pay the Taxes charged to him or them by the first day of February next after the same became due, such persons will be charged with five per centum thereon, for the use of the County.

ADOLPOH. MUNCH,
County Treasurer of Pine County.
no 45-4w

Chisago Seminary.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:

Common English branches	$4,00
Higher " "	$6,00
Languages	$8,00
Primary Department	$2,00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.

A. A. YORK, Principal,
MRS. A. A. YORK, Preceptress.
Nov.28,1860. 41-3m

Fiscal Statement of the Town of Taylors Falls, A. D. 1860.

BILLS AUDITED.

Jan. 2. Patrick Fox, for services as President in 1859,	$ 8,00
Jan. 2. J. D. Ballard, for services as fire warden	3,00
Jan. 2. J. D. Ballard, for services as judge of election	2,00
March 7. Wm. Comer, for services as judge of election	1,00
March 7. S. D. Gould, for services as judge of election	1,00
March 7. W. H. C. Folsom; for services as judge of election	1,00
March 7. O. Richardson, for services as judge of election	1,00
March 7. Taylor & Folsom, for labor on Walnut street culvert	25,00
March 7. G. W. Seymour, for services as engineer for 1859	100.00
March 7. T. S. Kenyon, for labor on Bench street culvert	56,00
March 7. S. I. Merrill, for labor on Bench street culvert	66,00
March 7. Freeman Jewett, for labor on Bench street culvert	18,00
March 7. W. H. C. Folsom, for bills of sundries	205,00
March 7. Smith & Whitings, for team work	17,25
March 7. M. J. Webb, for bill of sundries	33,75
March 7. Samuel Glen, for work on Bench street culvert	17,00
July 2. E. W. Holman, for labor on River street culvert	20,00
Sept 10. F. H. Pratt, for printing ordinances	28,50
Sept. 10. W. H. C. Folsom, for bill of lumber	7,52
Sept. 10. S. I. Smith, for Treasurer's Book and stamps	1,65
Sept. 10. Treasurer's Fees	2.15
Bal. of indebtedness in 1859	78,50
	$593,82

RECEIPTS.

May 11. G. Munch, for dog tax	$ 1,00	
May 21, Samuel Dresser, for dog tax	1,00	
May 26. A Bair, for dog tax	1,00	
June 1. L W Folsom do do	1,00	
July 2. E W Holman, for liquor license	15,00	
July 2. J W Mullin, for liquor license	15,00	
Sept. 21. O. Richardson, for liquor license	17,50	51,51
Indebtedness on all accounts audited to date		$642,31

S. I. SMITH,
Recorder *pro tem.*
Taylors Falls, Dec. 5, 1860. no 43-4w

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vegetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States:

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1855.

I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution.

LAWRENCE REID
Prof. of Chemistry.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
CHISAGO COUNTY, }

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
TAYLORS FALLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the amount of taxes levied in Chisago County for the year 1860, is as follows, viz:

For the support of the State Government	$2,397,25.6
For the support of State common schools	1,498,28.7
For defraying county expenses	1,797,94.2
For repairing roads	1,541.13.2
For township expenses	732,42.3
For Town expenses (Taylors Falls)	1,197.81
For special school tax (Amador)	39,02
Total,	9,203,87

The aggregate amount of each town including the delinquent of 1859, is as follows:

Taylors Falls	$3,111.61
Franconia	873,04.8
Chisago Lake	710,01.6
Wyoming	2,642,97.1
Sunrise	2,924,83.4
Amador	516,74.1
Rusheba	295,35.7

Town Treasurers whose bonds are approved by the Supervisors of their respective towns and filed with the Register of Deeds, can receive the tax duplicate of their towns by applying to the County Treasurer after the 10th instant.

Notice is also given that the Treasurer will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes at the place of holding elections in the several towns, on the following days, viz:

At Franconia on Thursday January 10th, 1861.
At Chisago Lake on Tuesday, January 15th, 1861.
At Wyoming on Thursday, January 17th, 1861.
At Rusheba on Tuesday, January 22d, 1861.
At Sunrise on Thursday, January 24th, 1861.
At Amador on Friday, January 25th, 1861. Afterwards at Taylors Falls.

WM. COMER,
County Treasurer.
Taylors Falls, December 1, 1860.

John H. Smith,
BLACKSMITH,

Government Street.

Practical horse shoeing and blacksmithing in general promptly attended to. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited, and the public are assured that entire satisfaction will be given; terms reasonable. 2-y

CITY BREWERY,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale. All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.

SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER.
n3 1y

LAND WARANTS.

LAND WARANTS,

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY - - - - MINNESOTA,

N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendence. n 41-6 m

S. C. WHITCHER,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

CORNER OF FOURT & ROBERT STREETS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.
28-1y w

TAKEN UP.

CAME into the inclosure of J. J. Mathews, on Friday the 23d inst., a red steer, two years old, white star on forhead, and white spots on the belly.

The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. J. MATHEWS.
Taylor Falls, Nov. 26th 1860. 41-3

$100 Reward

IS offered on conviction of the thief or thieves who have taken pine lumber from the South half of the North-west quarter of section 11, township 35, range 21 west of the 4th principal meridian.

no 43-3w W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABRAR.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23 r1-tf

Dr. Guysott's Improved

EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.

Scrofula or King's evil, cancers, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald heads, rheumatism, pains in the bones and joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulder, general debility, dropsy, jaundice, lumbago, &c.

YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

The following case of Benjamin Hughes, is one of the most astonishing on record. After forty years' sickness, two years excruciating torment, the amputation of one leg and the body and limbs almost a mass of eating, putrifying, discharging ulcers, by become by eight bottles of Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is almost miraculous.

READ THE CERTIFICATE.

TALAPOOSA CO., ALA., Jan 2

DR GUYSOTT—Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet. In 1848 they got so bad that I had to go on crutches, and in 1849 I had one leg amputated above the knee. In about 9 months after my leg broke out in large eating and running sores, from my knee to my foot, and discharged a great deal of offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large biles, which discharged much offensive matter, and at the same time my left arm had broke out in large running sores nearly to my elbow.

The misery that I have suffered for the last two years I cannot describe to you. I was in such agony that I never rested day or night. I was given up to die, and by the help of God I had made preparation for death, and had had painted out to my family the place where to bury my remains.

In October last my son brought me one of your bottle wrappers: I read it and found record of some wonderful cures performed by your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA. I sent and got two bottles of it, and commenced taking it. In two weeks, to my great astonishment, my sores all became easy, and I could sleep all night, a thing I had not done in two years. When I had taken six bottles, my sores were all healed. My sores got well as if by enchantment. I have now used in all eight bottles of your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and I now consider myself well. I am at a loss for terms to set forth the worth of this medicine, or to express my gratitude for what it has done for me. I must call it the savior of man from misery while living upon earth.

BENJAMIN HUGHES.

Quart bottles, $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

JOHN PARK,
Cincinnati, O

IT IS A FIXED FACT!

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

SIR James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his treatise on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec, and other modern pathologists." Dr Carswell, who investigated such matters as thoroughly as any other man, says: "Pathological Anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis (pulmonary consumption).

It is not a Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say time after time, in the crowded hospital and truth telling Dissecting room. They are from men who could have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emblazoning falsehoods.

THE REMEDY WHICH WE OFFER,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Has cured hundreds of cases of

onsumption of the Lungs, iver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, sthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c., any of them after Every Known Remedy had Failed to Reach the Disease

Do not procrastinate, but make use of Wistar's Balsam, and live healthy and happy

Sold by JOHN D. PARK, Proprietor, Cincinnati, Oh io. For sale in Taylor Falls by GEO. W. SEYMOUR, and by Druggists in every town in the State. 22-3m

SHOE
—AND—
LEATHER EXCHANGE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAIN AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully announces to the citizens of the St. Croix Valley that he is prepared to make to order.

Everything
In the Boot & Shoe Line,

Equal in style to any of the Eastern cities.

Special Care taken with Repairing

Also keeps on hand an assortment of

LEATHER,

Which he will sell as low as any House in the State!

Cash Paid for Hides!

20 1y Z. E. BINNS.

GEO. W. SEYMOUR. SHERWOOD D. GOULD

Seymour & Gould.
GENERAL AGENTS,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

ARE prepared to furnish full and complete abstracts of title to lands in Chisago county, and will give prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Pine and Chisago counties, Minnesota, and Polk county, Wisconsin.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	Taylor Falls, Minn.
Col. L. W. Folsom,	" "
Josh. L. Taylor,	" "
Hon. D. A. Robertson	St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. E. S. Edgerton	" "
Sanborn, French & Lund	" "
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.
Hon. Uri Osgood,	Joliet, "
Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.,	New York City.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C

n1-1y

Bateaux for Sale.

BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER

kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.

EMIL MUNCH.
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enameled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Plaining. Matching. Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.
June 21, 1860. 18 y

Barnes & Hutchins,

AGENTS FOR THE

Minnesota Packet Company,

NORTHERN LINE,

La Crosse & Milwaukee,

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI,

—AND—

Illinois Central

RAILROADS

AND

Northwestern Express Company.

Rates of fare from Prescott to points East or South ALWAYS less than from St. Paul or Stillwater. 14 6m

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Boots and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in

NEW YORK,
CHICAGO OR
ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,
THIRD STREET, - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

Michael Gonter,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

A GOOD assortment constantly on hand and made to order from the best of stock, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do for old copper.

29 52

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,

M. C. TUTTLE,

Third Street, Over Express Office.

ST. PAUL, MIN.

This is the only establishment west of Chicago where

Life Size Photographs

Are or Can be Made.

Having secured the services of a FIRST CLASS ARTIST, I am prepared to make Photographs from miniature to life size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerreotypes or ambrotypes of deceased friends can have them enlarged and colored to life

Pictures of all kinds made in the most approved style. Leather pictures and ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.

Stock and apparatus furnished to country operators on the most reasonable terms

For Cash.

22 1y

NEW MEAT MARKET,

J. D. Ballard,

PROPRIETOR,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that he has recently opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,

Mackerel, White-Fish;

LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,
HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash.
Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

Smith & Whitings,

MERCHANTS

AND

General Traders.

ALSO DEALERS IN

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Constant on hand

SEASONED DRESSED SIDING

AND

FLOORING.

NO. 7, FIRST STREET.

n1-1y

PUTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

Folsom House,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA

W. W. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

Chisago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

DENTISTRY.

Dr. De Montreville,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession. In all of its branches at his rooms over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street,

Stillwater, Minnesota
20 tf

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, on the 28th day of May, 1857, Charles A. Mondelet and Mary L. his wife, executed and delivered to Thomas S. Whitacre and George C. Starbuck a mortgage dated on said day under their hands and seals and duly acknowledged by them, and containing the usual power of sale upon default in the condition thereof, whereby they did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Whitacre and Starbuck their heirs and assignees forever, those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Pine and formerly in the county of Chisago, and State, then Territory, of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The south west quarter of the north east quarter, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter, of section twenty-six, [26] in town thirty-eight, [38] north of range twenty-one, [21] west; also one undivided half of the south east quarter of section thirty two, [32] in township thirty-eight, [38] north of range twenty, [20] west; which said mortgage was conditioned to be void if the said Charles A. Mondelet should well and truly pay, or cause to be paid according to the terms thereof, a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith, for the payment—eighteen months from said date, by said Mondelet to said Whitacre and Starbuck, of four hundred dollars with interest till due at the rate of three per cent per month and which mortgage was duly filed for record and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county of Chisago, on the 4th day of June, 1857, in book B. of mortgages, on pages 294 and 295, and there is at the date of this notice claimed to be, and is actually due on said note and mortgage the sum of Six Hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty cents. That no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by reason of said default in the condition of said mortgage, and pursuant to the power of sale therein contained and of the statutes in such case made and provided, the above described mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Chisago, at Taylors Falls, in said county, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due and owing on said note and mortgage and the legal expenses of sale.

Dated Dec. 16th 1860.

THOMAS S. WHITACRE,
GEORGE C STARBUCK,
Mortgagees.

J. & C. D. GILFILLAN
Attorney for Mortgagees

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Nels Peterson and Helen his wife, of the county of Chisago and Territory—now State—of Minnesota, to Lars J. Stark of the same place, dated the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1858, and duly recorded on the same day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Chisago county, in book B of Mortgages, pages 451 and 452 on which there is now claimed to be due to the said Mortgagee the sum of two hundred dollars; and no suit at law having been commenced upon the note for the above sum, principal and interest, bearing even date with this mortgage,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz:—The North-west quarter of the North-east quarter, of section number twenty-one, (21) in township number thirty-four, (34) North of range number nineteen (19) West, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office of the Register of Deeds, at Taylors Falls, on the nineteenth day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with costs and expenses of sale.

LARS J. STARK,
Mortgagee.
Taylors Falls, December 11th, 1860.
no 43-6w

NOTICE!!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Stillwater & St. Croix Falls

MAIL AND STAGE LINE!

ON and after Tuesday, November 13th 1860, the subscriber will run a tri-weekly Stage from Stillwater to St. Croix Falls (carrying the U. S. Mail), in the following manner: Leaving Stillwater every Tuesday and Friday and returning every Wednesday and Saturday. Having put on good Teams and good covered Hacks, passengers and baggage will be carried on reasonable terms.

n-40-tf E. B. WHITCHER.

Samuel Pierson,
Practical Watchmaker,

Cor. First and Bench Sts.,

(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted. n-40-1y

J. W. MULLEN,

HAS received a Fresh Lot of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES,

For the Holidays,

CONSISTING OF CANDIES OF

Every Description,

GREEN APPLES, RAISINS,

Nuts, Oysters, Sardines,

CITRON AND FIGS.

ALSO,

A Fresh Supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Lumber.

A ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prices at the Chisago House. W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash

A young bachelor, who had been appointed deputy sheriff, was called to serve an attachment against a beautiful young widow. He accordingly called upon her and said, "Madam, I have an attachment for you."

The widow blushed, and said she was happy to inform him that his attachment was reciprocated.

"You do not understand me; you must go to court."

"I know it is leap year, sir, but I prefer you would do the courting."

"Mrs. P., this is no time for trifling, the justice is waiting."

"The justice? Why, should prefer a parson."

SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—This very painful eauption, with all the "remedies" recommended, is seldom arrested until it has run a certain course, after causing great suffering for two or three days and nights. The following is said to be a certain cure:

"Take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and a cure is certain."

This is a domestic application that every housekeeper can apply promptly.

SHARP.—An apparently unsophisticated youth went into one of our refectories the other day and asked for something to appease his hunger. The keeper gave him a good dinner, after which the youth said:

"If you ever come up our way, call."

"That won't do, your dinner is a quarter."

"Oh! I aint got any money, but if you come up to Alleghany county I will give you a much better dinner for nothing."

"Why," said the keeper, "you are very cool."

"Why, yes, I am a cool chap—so much so, that my mother makes me stand in the pantry in hot weather to keep the meat from spoiling."

IN an omnibus the other day, a political discussion, rather grave in its tone, was turned into fun by the remark of an old man, who had been listening in silence for a quarter of an hour:—"They talk," said he, "about dissolution. For may part, I say—let 'em dissolute; let's all dissolute."

"What is the matter Jo, you look so nervous?

"Oh, I have had to endure a sad trial to my feelings."

"What on earth was it?"

"Why, I had to tie on a pretty girl's bonnet while her ma was looking on."

PRENTICE says that the Southern Disunionist who talks of shutting up the mouth of the Mississippi, had better shut up his own.

Arthur's Home Magazine for 1861.

With the December number, the publishers of the HOME MAGAZINE announed their purpose to give additional value an interest to the work during 1861. Heretofore they have endeavored to make the literary portion of their magazine, as it should be in all magazines, the most attractive portion; to hold their readers by the magnetism of mind upon mind, and while thus holding them strongly interested, to give moral power as well as intellectual pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim to impart this quality to the "Home Magazine." Additional literary aid, of the right character, will be secured during the year, and the editors will, as heretofore, be in constant communication with readers, giving them the best products of their minds.

The publishers do not claim for the "Home Magazine" anything but what its constant readers will admit, when they say that it is more peculiarly adapted to serve good ends in American families, than any other similar work. This being so, they fairly ask from all who feel in any degree an unselfish interest in the welfare of neighbors, to use such influence as may be readily exercised in its commendation and introduction. There is scarcely a family in the land in which one or more periodicals are not taken, and some of these carry with them, it is deeply to be regretted, an unhealthy or demorlizing influence. If this bad reading cannot be displaced at once, we may, by inducing a subscription to the "Home Magazine," do much to counteract its effects, and lead to the formation of a taste that will prompt, naturally, its rejection.

An elegant steel engraving is given in each number of the "Home Magazine;" besides a large number of fashion and needlework engravings. In the January number T. S. Arthur, one of the editors, commences a new serial, entitled—

"Nothing But Money."

SPLENDID PREMIUM engravings are given to all who get up clubs. One of them is called "SEVNTY SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "HE KNEW THE SCRIPTURES FROM HIS YOUTH," 14 inches by 20. They are first class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor. The publishers price for these plates is $1,50 each.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

1 copy (and one of the premium plates) $2,00
2 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter up of club,) $3.00. 3 do (and one of the premium plates to getter-up of club) $4. 4 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter-up of club) $5,00. 8 do (and an extra copy of Magazine and one premium plate to getter-up of club) $10. 12 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to getter up of club) $15. 17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to getter-up of club) $20.

Three red stamps must be sent in every case to pay the cost of mailing each premium.

Address T. S. ARTHUR & Co., 323 Walnut st., Phila.

Chisago Seminary.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:

Common English branches	$4,00
Higher " "	$6,00
Languages	$8,00
Primary Department	$2,00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.

A. A. YORK, Principal,
MRS. A. A. YORK, Preceptress.
Nov. 28, 1860. 4l-3m

The Minnesota Weekly Times.

We desire to place in the hands of every man in Minnesota during the Presidential Contest, a copy of our Journal, and for this purpose we have reduced the price to an unparalleled low figure, simply at the cost of the paper upon which the TIMES is printed. It will be our endeavor as well as our pleasure, to make the Weekly Minnesota Times a reliable Republican journal, and the best newspaper in the State. Great care will be taken in the selections, and in a judicious management of the editorial department.

From the 4th of July, then, until 7th of November, we will send the Times to clubs of one address, at the following rates:

Two copies,	$1,00	in advance.
Five copies,	2.25	do
Ten copies,	4.00	do
Twenty copies,	7,50	do
Thirty copies,	11,00	do
Forty copies,	14,50	do
Fifty copies,	18.00	do
One hundred copies.	35,00	do

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY TIMES.

We have greatly enlarged our Weekly and it is now printed in a quarto form of eight pages, and is, without except on, the best paper in the State. We put our rates at a very low figure:—

3 copies, $5; 5 copies, $8; 10 copies, $12; 20 copies, to one address, (and any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum) $20; twenty copies to the address of each subscriber, (and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each) $24. ☞ Any person sending us a club of 20 or more will be entitled to an extra copy. ☞ The cash to be paid invariably in advance.

T. M. NEWSON. Editor & Publisher.

Pioneer Printing Company,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

PUBLISHERS DAILY & WEEKLY

Pioneer & Democrat.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

	DAILY.	WEEKLY
1 copy, one year, to country,	$ 6.00	$2,00
3 copies, "	17,00	5,
5 copies, "		8,
10 " "	54	10
20 " "	100	20
20 " " where each copy is directed,		24

Payment always in advance.

Also Publishers of the compiled statutes of Minnesota, from 1849 to 1850, published by State authority; approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court; recognized by the courts as legal evidence of State laws. 1080 pages large octavo. Price, $5,00.

Also publishers of the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports, published by authority of law. Vol. II. containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 424 pages, price $3,50, will be forwarded by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price.

Will supply county officers at short notice with every description of blank-books, such as Records, Dockets, Order Books, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, &c., at prices fully as low as the same quality can be procured, west of Philadelphia or New York. Address,

PIONEER PRINTING CO,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

GEO. R. MELVILL,

[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FORWARDING,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

CIGARS, &c.,

36 LEVEE,

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

HONEY, THE BEST OF HONEY!

I have a valuable recipe for making Honey which will send to any person upon the receipt of 50 cents—we make and use it in our family at half the cost, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine bee made Honey, "from which it cannot be told." Any person who will make and sell it can clear from 2 to 3a day—it only requires four articles to make it, and they can be had at any store for 50 cents. Every family may have this delightful luxury or any lady can make it in fifteen minutes at any time. Three cent postage stamps as good as money.

The Pulaski Times, published at Hawkinsville, Georgia, of Thursday March 30, says: Dr. R. Smith, of this county, presents us with a beautiful article of Honey, equal, if not superior to any, of the kind we ever saw. The Honey is manufactured by Mr. Smith, according to the directions given in a recipe, which she purchased of Dr J. P. Creager, Baltimore City Md. Any person can get this receipt for making honey, and be independent of the honey-bee, by writing, with 50 cents inclosed, to

DR. J. P. CREAGER,
No. 558 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WHY IS LABOR HARD WHEN WASHING?

We have a Chemical Process.

For Cleaning Clothes, by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling and with very little rubbing. By this method much hard labor is saved, the washing can be done in half the time, and the clothes are very white and clean and last longer, for they are not worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines, &c. The article is used cost but little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the recipe to order, postage paid, upon the receipe of 50 cents; three cent postage stamps as good as money. Address

J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore Md.

☞ If you really want something nice, do not miss the HONEY OR WASHING RECEIPT, for they are all I claim for them and they should be in every family.

Oct 11, 1860 no34-3m.

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufactures, Printers, Bookbinders, and dealers in Wall Paper. American Sabbath School Union Publications.

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

Folsom & Dresser,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS,

AND

Ready Made Clothing,

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE, &c.,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of

PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every style.

LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.

A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.

A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,

FLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,

Stove Pipe, &c. &c.

At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for

Cash or Ready Pay.

Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

W. S. Peck,

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,

—AND—

Ornamental Painter

IMITATOR OF

WOOD AND MARBLE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Blacksmithing,

A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction. n1-1y.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABEAR.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

SAW MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS.

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY, *President.*

St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

HASTINGS FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP,

THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

ALL KIND OF MACHINERY

THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish mouldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

Iron and Brass Castings,

Of every description, and Babbit Metal

IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in New England, and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be procured anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that he has

The Best Establishment of the Kind in THE NORTH-WEST.

If any doubt this statement, they are invited to call and examine the same for themselves.

A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but he particularly invites the attention of

Mill owners and Farmers

Owning threshing and reaping machines, needing repairs, or who may want new articles manufactured.

Orders for work promptly attended to.—Prices reasonable; and all work done at this establishment will be warranted to give entire satisfaction

Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.

A. R. MORRILL, Proprietor.

Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,

No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min. n2-1y

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law. TAYLOR & FOX

Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2-tf

Farming Lands,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settle to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 38, Range 17; town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 35, range 20, towns 35, 36, range 21.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

OLD Newsappers for wrapping paper, for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

Beardsley & Lyford,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Nails, Glass,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin

WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisfy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

N. S. Dunbar,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

Groceries & Provisions,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

Pork, Fish, Salt, Butter, Lard, Oils.

CHEESE, SYRUPS,

Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope.

NAILS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.

Country Produce always on hand.

NO. 7, LEVEE.

PRESCOTT, - - - *WIS.* n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,

Commission Merchant,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.

Brick Building, on the Levee, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

—AND—

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE.

Prescott, - - - - Wis. n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,

DEALER IN

Hard ware, Stove, s Iron,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS. n1-1y

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,

PRESCOTT, PIER E CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrantt, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

A. H. Young,

CLERK OF THE COURT.

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc., promptly executed.

Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent. Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1-1y

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swem,s Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-1y

A. H. YOUNG, M. M. FITCH.

Young & Fitch,

Attorneys and Counselors

AT LAW,

WISE'S BUILDING, PRESCOTT, WIS.

—o—o—

General Insurance, Land, and TAX-PAYING AGENTS.

Atlantic Monthly.

Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its

FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a

NEW ROMANCE,

ENTITLED

THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.

Written expressly for its pages, by

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to

ICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

Chisago Seminary,

LOCATED AT

Taylor Falls, Minnesota,

Under the Supervision of

Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches $4 per term 12 weeks,
Higher " " 6 " "
Languages 8 " "
Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE.

Each number of the magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns each year, thus comprising nearly 2000 pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations, accurate plates of the fashions, a copious record of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. Be volumes commence with the numbers of June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each; and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Fourteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, two dollars each, and also in half calf, at two dollars and fifty cents.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine; they will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $1 a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine is received, is the cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York

The $1 Minnesotian.

To put the Dollar Minnesotian within the means of every family in the state, we have concluded to offer it to yearly subscribers in clubs at the lowest possible prices, only a little above the mere cost of the white paper on which it is printed, viz:

CLUB RATES PER YEAR.

1 copy,		$ 1 00
5 "	to one address,	4 50
10 "	"	9
15 "	"	13
20 "	"	15
25 "	"	19
30 "	"	21
40 "	"	26
50 "	"	30

☞ For the Presidential Campaign and for a week after the election, half the above rates.

☞ No paper sent without the money.

Sixty cents a year (when sent to a club of 50) for a St. Paul Weekly containing during the winter months the proceedings of the State Legislature and the latest telegraphic news, is certainly unexampled in the line of cheap newspapers.

To our liberal offer we trust the Republicans of Minnesota will at once respond by getting up clubs for the Dollar Minnesotian.

Address,
DR. THOS. FOSTER, Agent,
Minnesotian Office, St. Paul.

THE GREAT FEMALE PILL!

DR. J. P. CREAGER, is the General Agent, Wholesale & Retail, for Dr. "Wheaton's" Celebrated Female Pills.—These Pills are truly valuable for Ladies, for they will regulate monthly courses where they may stop from any cause whatsoever. They never have failed in any case where the directions around the box containing the Pills have been strictly followed. Indeed there has no case of failure ever come under my knowledge. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe. Single box mailed to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of one dollar, by

J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore City, Md.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!

ANY lady who will send her address to Mrs E. CREAGER, Baltimore, Md. with three three-penny postage stamps inclosed, will receive by return mail, something of importance to her.

"Women know thyself and be happy."

DR. CREAGER is the Sole Agent for DR. WINDERS' Celebrated Matrimonial "Series." 3 Books. No 1 "A Book for Young Men designed to prepare them for Femal Society." No. 2. "Errors in Courtship" No 3. "Reproductive Control," either of which will be mailed to order, post-paid upon receipt of 25 cts.

Lumber.

A ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prices, at the Chisago mills. W. H. FOLSOM.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political dicussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns thro'out the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mecanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convienient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends.—We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE [311 issues per annum]	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY [104 " " "]	$3
WEEKLY [52 " " "]	$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies $5, Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20 and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent.—For a club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1,20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20 with an extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills.—The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address: THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St.
NEW YORK

SAVE A DOLLAR!

Peterson's Magazine.

SUBSCRIBE FOR 1860.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine has already a circulation of 100,000; but it is to be greatly improved for 1860. It will contain one thousand pages of reading, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored fashions, twelve colored Berlin work patterns, eight hundred wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music.

All this will be given for only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson's." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETS

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write Originally for "Peterson." It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored pletas, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's dress can be cut; without the aid of a mantumaker.

☞ It is the best Lady's Magazine in the world. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—One copy for one year, $2,00; Three copies for one year, $5.00; Five copies for one year; $7,50; Eight copies for one year, $10,00; Sixteen copies for one year, $20,00.

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.—Three, five; eight or sixteen copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, the Proprietor will send two magnificent mezzotints of Niagara Falls, each 12 inches by 25, and of a size, therefore, for framing—one representing the American, and the other the Canada, or Horse-shoe side.

☞ No such splendid offers ever before made. Address, postpaid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut st., Phila.

☞ Specimens sent gratis.